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President Carter lunches at Blair House with the negotiators of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Dayan Says Progress 'Very Doubtful'

Carter Intervenes Again in Treaty Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (HT) — President Carter today again intervened in the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, after meeting with both sides, contending that progress was not stalled. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, however, said it is "very doubtful" that the negotiators can move ahead.

At the outset of a luncheon meeting that Mr. Carter held with negotiators from both countries, Mr. Dayan told the president: "We have the full information here. You have the full information from all of us. But whether we can obtain a change of position through the delegation here is very doubtful. It's not Camp David, with the heads of state."

The president replied: "I recognize that's one of the problems. I'll seek your advice." After the 1½-hour luncheon meeting, the president emerged from Blair House, across from the White House, and briefly answered reporters' questions as he walked quickly back to his office. "Are things stalled?" a reporter asked.

"No," Mr. Carter responded. He was asked whether the problem was substantive or in the peace-talk process, and replied tersely: "We don't have any particular problem." There was speculation, however, that difficulties arose over Israel's reported rejection of a reported Egyptian proposal to reopen a peace treaty for review automatically after five years. The Washington Post, in a dispatch from Jerusalem today, quoted Israeli government sources as saying that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had instructed his negotiators in Washington that such a provision was not a negotiable issue so far as Israel was concerned.

After Withdrawal From Sinai

Egypt Reportedly Will Sell Oil to Israel

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP) — Egypt has agreed in principle to sell oil to Israel from Sinai fields after an Israeli withdrawal from the region, according to informed sources. The reported agreement grew out of quiet negotiations involving U.S., Israeli and Egyptian officials, as well as representatives from at least two U.S. oil companies during the Camp David summit conference last month.

Details of the accord are still being negotiated by all parties during the current talks at Blair House. The Israelis are known to be seeking a guaranteed source of Arab oil supplies and are pressing the Egyptians for preferential terms. Egypt wants to regain its territories in the Sinai as early as possible, in part to press the development of oil resources there. More than 20 foreign companies are now drilling for oil in Egypt.

Since found oil inside the Sinai territory still occupied by Israel. The Egyptians have claimed that the Neptine concession area granted by Israel occupies some, if not all, of an area already given in concession to Amoco. During the fall of 1976, Israeli gunboats attacked buoy markers placed by Amoco in the Gulf of Suez to delineate potential drilling areas. Mr. Kissinger, after meeting with Amoco officials, sent Israel a warning from the Ford administration that Washington regarded the gunboat attacks as provocative.

According to these sources, Post correspondent William Claiborne reported, Mr. Begin's instructions were that a peace treaty by definition should be eternal, and that if either side wants to renegotiate any aspect of it later, that can be done by mutual consent. Although Israel's Foreign Ministry formally denied any knowledge of an Egyptian intent to put a limit on the duration of the treaty, The Post reported, government sources said that the Cairo delegation had indicated that it wanted Egypt to be able to review the pact after five years.

2 Defense Leaders Stress U.S. Forces Remain No. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP) — Two defense leaders gave an unusually optimistic report yesterday on the state of U.S. defenses, stressing that the United States is still No. 1 in the world militarily. Charles Duncan Jr., deputy secretary of defense, and Navy Secretary Graham Claytor Jr. spoke to two different military-minded audiences as other Carter administration officials stepped up the campaign to convince the public that signing an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union would be an acceptable risk.

"Despite the momentum of the Soviet buildup," Mr. Duncan told the Association of U.S. Army's annual meeting here, "all of us need to recognize a third reality. It is that where it counts, the worldwide military balance remains favorable to us."

While repeating the Pentagon line that the Soviet Union is continuing to build up its military forces and has continued to do so whether U.S. defense budgets go up or down, Mr. Duncan said that the Russians are confronted with a number of disadvantages. One of these, he said, is that the Russians have had to resort to a "two-contingency strategy" and deploy forces on both the NATO and Chinese fronts.

"The Soviets now station perhaps a quarter of their general-purpose ground and tactical air forces near the borders" of China, the deputy defense secretary said. "For now, the Russians face a more complex and demanding strategic environment than we do."

Soviet forces in the Far East are at the end of a "long and tenuous" supply line, Mr. Duncan said, which confronts the Soviet Navy with serious problems. "To acquire some elbow room" for their Far East naval forces, he said, "the Russians must try to exercise control over the Barents Sea and Sea of Okhotsk. That isn't cheap. In fact, we would not want to trade geographical places with them."

Mr. Duncan added that NATO allies are much more reliable than Warsaw Pact allies of the Soviet Union, and that national security is not just guns but "a complex mix of strengths — political, industrial, technological, national cohesion and will as well as military strength."

Mr. Duncan came close to conceding that U.S. officials had overestimated the Soviet military threat in the past, declaring: "In the understandable desire to reverse the anti-defense mood and the propensity for reduced (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Snags Delay Syrian Troop Withdrawal

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (AP) — The partial withdrawal of Syrian troops, aimed at achieving a 21-day siege of the war-ravaged Christian sector of Beirut, was delayed today by what the Christian radio station described as "last-minute snags."

The hard-pressed Christians waited in vain through the day for the Syrians to depart from the strategic bridges of Qarantina and Bourj Hammoud. This would have enabled food, medicines and other supplies to reach them for the first time since their sector was surrounded and cut off in late September.

The Syrians on the bridges and at several other strategic points were to be replaced by Saudi Arabian and Sudanese troops of the Arab League force. These troops are in Lebanon under a plan designed to consolidate the 13-day-old cease-fire that ended fierce fighting between the Syrians and the Israeli-backed Christian militias.

At least one Christian was killed and three others were wounded, according to the rightist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station. One of the difficulties impeding the Syrian withdrawal was the refusal of the Sudanese government to allow its contingent to remain in Lebanon beyond Oct. 26 — the expiration of the Arab force's six-month current mandate. Lebanon's interior minister, Salah Salameh, who had flown to Khartoum, re-

turned today, saying he had failed to persuade Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri to keep his 800-man force in Lebanon. The Saudis had been expected to replace the Syrians at the Qarantina bridge at 6 a.m., but the switch was delayed until the Syrians cleared mines they had planted in the immediate vicinity of the strategic area, the Christian radio broadcast said.

The Saudi troops have been sitting by the side of 12 French-made armored cars outside their headquarters in the Moslem western sector of Beirut, waiting for orders to move, since late last night.

Rightist Doubtful Even though the "Voice of Lebanon" radio said the changeover was now expected to take place tomorrow, the official spokesman of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But December Vote Still On South Africa Will Resume Namibia Parleys With UN

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 19 (NYT) — The South African government agreed today to resume negotiations with the United Nations for a UN-supervised transition to black majority rule in South-West Africa (Namibia), but attached conditions that could abort the UN plan and lead to the establishment of a South African-sponsored regime in the territory.

At the urging of top officials from five Western nations, Pretoria has agreed that the UN special representative for the territory, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, should return to South-West Africa as soon as possible for negotiations with the South African administrator-general there, Marthinus Steyn.

However, Prime Minister Pieter Botha, at a news conference, stopped short of promising a UN-supervised end to South Africa's 63-year occupation of the semi-desert territory. Instead, he pledged that South Africa would advise the winners of a territorial election Pretoria has called for December to accept the UN plan, which provides for free elections under UN control sometime next year.

The decision to proceed with the December election was a rebuff to the Western mediating team, led by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, with top officials from Canada, France and West Germany, who spent three days here earlier this week. The Western officials had appealed to Pretoria to abandon the election, and described it in today's joint statement as "null and void."

Mr. Botha, however, speaking af-



Prime Minister Pieter Botha at news conference yesterday.

ter lengthy discussions with the parties participating in the December balloting, said he was confident they would participate in a second round of voting under UN control. "As I know the South-West Africa leaders they are anxious for international recognition," he said. "They are wise people and I have full confidence that they will cooperate with the South African authorities."

The Pretoria announcement appeared to avert for the time being a crisis that could have led the UN Security Council to impose economic sanctions on South Africa later this month. It also raised hopes of heading off an intensification of the guerrilla war being

waged by the South-West Africa People's Organization, which has threatened to invite direct support from Cuban and Soviet-bloc forces. With South Africa's pledge to resume progress on the UN plan, the Western powers acting as intermediaries in the dispute are expected to block the sanctions moves promised by African nations when the Security Council takes up the issue next week. However, Mr. Botha's statements made it clear that South Africa could still call a halt to the UN plan and install the victors in the December vote as the first popular government in South-West Africa.

Key Issues Cited

The prime minister emphasized that the negotiations between Mr. Ahtisaari and Mr. Steyn would have to produce terms acceptable to Pretoria on key issues such as the composition, role and strength of a UN peacekeeping force, and the date and arrangements for UN-supervised elections. With these issues settled, he said, South Africa would "use its best efforts" to get the winners of the December vote to go along.

However, Mr. Botha declined to offer a guarantee that the election victors would agree. "How can I give a guarantee that I can persuade anyone?" he said in answer to questions. Further doubt was thrown on the issue when Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the South-African-backed multiracial coalition expected to win the December vote, said that his group remained firmly opposed to the UN plan.

"The Waldheim plan is still unacceptable to us," Mr. Mudge said after flying back from overnight discussions in Pretoria. Other parties included in the Pretoria talks stressed the loopholes in the South African announcement. "There is nothing to be optimistic about. The country is still left in suspense," said Andreas Shipanga, leader of the breakaway SWAPO-Democrats, who will boycott the December vote.

Hostility to SWAPO

An additional cause for caution was Mr. Botha's evident hostility toward the South-West Africa People's Organization, whose agreement to stop fighting and compete in elections is crucial to the UN accord. In a preamble to his announcement today, the prime minister implied that the national group would bring ruin to the territory.

Last month, Mr. Botha vowed that South Africa would never let the group take power in the territory. Today, he made no mention of the group by name, but his reference was clear. "An irresponsible government motivated by Marxist theories can only destroy South-West Africa and its infrastructure in the same way it brought chaos, hardship, services and destroyed potential growth in Angola and Mozambique," he said.

Another potential obstacle to implementation of the UN plan was the prime minister's insistence that the UN set a firm election date and proceed with the balloting even if war continues in the territory. He preceded this with a declaration that South Africa would not begin reducing its 18,000-man army in the territory as a gesture of 1,000, as provided by the UN plan until a "complete and comprehensive cessation of hostilities" had been effected.

Army Presence

The conditions implied that Pretoria would expect the UN to continue with elections in the presence of a full South African Army, still battling guerrillas. Diplomats re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

West Asks UN to Delay S. Africa Curbs

By Jim Hoagland

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (WP) — The United States and its four main Western allies today urged the United Nations to avoid an immediate confrontation with South Africa despite the failure of the Western nations to win agreement in Pretoria this week for a UN plan for independence for South-West Africa.

The request for a new delay in punitive UN action — which could occur as early as Monday and could force the West to choose sides in a costly economic war with South Africa — was spelled out in a joint communiqué issued here by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, with top officials from Canada, France and West Germany.

Mr. Vance offered no predictions on UN or black African reaction to the communiqué, which amounts to a temporary compromise to keep talks going in the South-West Africa dispute.

Described by Mr. Vance as a step forward, the communiqué resolved three points of dispute that the South Africans had raised Sept. 20 in canceling their earlier agreement to a plan to bring UN peacekeeping forces in to supervise elections and a transition to independence for the territory, also known as Namibia.



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during press conference yesterday in Geneva after talks with South Africa on Namibia.

But the secretary, who left Pretoria yesterday after three days of difficult negotiations with Mr. Botha, acknowledged that the five nations had failed to win assurances from the South Africans on a number of key points. The South Africans still intend to go ahead with unilateral

elections in the territory in December and did not clearly commit themselves to supporting internationally recognized voting later. Mr. Vance said at a news conference.

The limited measure of compromise (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Division May Have Helped Elect Non-Italian

ROME, Oct. 19 (NYT) — The mysteries of the conclave that led to the surprise election of Pope John Paul II on Monday night are still impenetrable, but there are still indications that a deep and bitter split among the Italian cardinals helped give the Roman Catholic Church its first non-Italian head in 455 years.

Various participants in the conclave, which began Saturday night, have stated publicly during the last few days that the papal election started with a general search for an Italian candidate, but that no consensus was reached.

The archbishop of Genoa, Cardinal Giuseppe Siri, who is known to be critical of the reforms envisaged by the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council in 1962-65, was proposed as successor to the late Pope John Paul I by a group of Italian and non-Italian conservatives. He is said to have received about 35 votes during the first ballots on Sunday.

A majority of two-thirds plus one — the votes of 75 out of the 111 cardinal electors — was required for choosing a pontiff.

Moderate and liberal cardinals were looking for an Italian candidate to oppose the conservative leader, Cardinal Siri. Several votes

rooms of the secluded conclave area, all efforts to nominate a single Italian moderate failed. The 26 Italian cardinals apparently remained in open disagreement.

Authoritative hints and extrapolation — informed guessing — permit the assumption that by Sunday night it had become clear that neither could Cardinal Siri hope to

come near the prescribed majority nor would his Italian opponents come up with a viable alternative. During the night from Sunday to Monday, a small number of non-Italian power brokers at the conclave apparently decided that the time had come for a departure from the tradition, going back to the

rooms of the secluded conclave area, all efforts to nominate a single Italian moderate failed. The 26 Italian cardinals apparently remained in open disagreement.

Rhodesia Launches Its Deepest Air Raid Into Zambia

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 19 (WP) — Rhodesia carried out its deepest and most dramatic air raid into neighboring Zambia today against what it said was a black nationalist guerrilla camp 12 miles north of the capital.

Announcing the attack 45 minutes after Rhodesian Air Force fighter-bombers had struck, the Rhodesian military said they had attacked "the main controlling military headquarters" for operations of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, led by Joshua Nkomo. But both the Zambian government and Mr. Nkomo himself described the site at Chikumbi as a "refugee camp." They said that the casualties were not yet known. However, reporters saw dozens of wounded young men being brought to the main hospital here shortly af-

ter the raid, and unconfirmed initial reports spoke of as many as 300 having been killed.

Mr. Nkomo said two British-built Hawk-Hunter fighters and three French Mirages had taken part in the attack and had dropped unusually big bombs.

Chikumbi is about 80 miles inside Zambia from the nearest Rhodesian air base at Kariba. But it was not known here whether the Rhodesian planes had flown from the airport there or another closer to Salisbury.

A second ZAPU camp that may also have been bombed is at Mumbwa, 80 miles west of Lusaka and more than 130 miles from Kariba. But there was no immediate confirmation of this report and neither the Rhodesian nor the Zambian communiques mentioned it.

The attack on Chikumbi occurred on the eve of crucial talks in

Washington between the Carter administration and the four leaders of Rhodesia's biracial transitional government who are visiting the United States to drum up support for their internal settlement, reached here in March.

The talks are aimed at convincing Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his three black colleagues to attend the U.S.-British proposed peace conference with the nationalist guerrilla leaders. Mr. Smith has said since his arrival in the United States that they are now ready to go to such an all-party conference but only if there are no preconditions for negotiations.

Today's air raid deep into Zambia also occurred as Rhodesian ground and air forces were carrying out the second series of attacks in the last month against guerrilla bases located in Mozambique. There was speculation here that

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News Analysis

Pope Likely to Change Vatican Political Role

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 19 (NYT) — The election of a non-Italian pope from a Communist country is widely felt to have given a new dimension to the political role of the Vatican, which, under a succession of Italian popes, had become increasingly parochial and politically remote.

John Paul I, a provincial prelate from northern Italy who had radiated his warmth but who was regarded as politically "naïve," has been succeeded by a tough Pole who spent all of his pastoral life in the thick of a grim contest between his church and a Communist government.

Church officials who have known the pontiff say that they regarded him as a strong-willed man with great potential leadership qualities. But they added that they do not yet know in which direction he intends to lead.

Some saw him as a pragmatist who would seek to expand the co-existence of the church and atheist regimes around the world. Others described him as a fighter who would take a tough stand.

There was agreement on only one point — that by virtue of his experience and personality he would not be able to avoid the issue, but would have to deal with it personally and directly.

Intentions Unclear

In his first statement, Pope John Paul II was careful not to signal his intentions. But the questions were implicit in the text.

He sent his greetings to the citizens and priests of Poland and said that the greetings were an "inextinguishable mixture of memories, affection, nostalgia and hope."

The innocuous statement immediately was seized upon by the commentators. What was the "hope" that the pontiff had in mind? Did he intend to make a solemn papal visit to Poland, the first of its kind to a Communist European country? Pope Paul VI had

wanted to go to Poland but was told by the Polish regime that he was not welcome.

More immediately, the question arose whether Edward Gierk, the Polish Communist Party leader, would personally come here to attend the pope's inauguration on Sunday. The gesture, considered unlikely, would have a dramatic impact. Mr. Gierk visited Pope Paul a year ago, and the Polish ambassador to Rome yesterday pointed proudly to that event as a sign of improved relations between his church and the Communist government.

Vital Issue

One of the political issues that the pope must face is of vital importance to the church in Latin America.

Bishops from all over Latin America were due to meet in Puebla, Mexico, this week to discuss and possibly soft-pedal a "progressive" policy statement that they had adopted at a similar conference 10 years ago, when they called on the Catholic church to side with the Latin American poor and dispossessed against oppression.

The Puebla meeting had to be postponed because of the death of John Paul I, who was reported to be favorable to those who regarded the "liberation" statement as too Marxist and wanted to see it toned down. The pope, specialists said yesterday, must step in and decide whether the Vatican wants to play the "progressive" or the "conservative" card in Latin America.

The pontiff is regarded as a "progressive" on social questions. Italian politics inevitably will be sharply changed by the election of the first non-Italian pope in more than 450 years.

Political Contacts

Italian popes had close personal contacts with Italian politicians. Pope Paul VI, for instance, was a personal friend of Aldo Moro, the slain premier, and intervened in his behalf with the Red Brigades. When a young boy was kidnapped in Sardinia, there was a papal prayer for his release.

Comparable events in other parts of the world received no such attention from the Holy See.

Now, as commentators pointed out yesterday, the church will be more universal and less parochially Italian-oriented.

The Christian Democrats, who are the Catholic party of Italy and who have been ruling the country for 30 years, "must hurry up and become a non-clerical party," the leftist newspaper La Repubblica wrote yesterday.

Whether the aloofness of the church from the Italian scene will work against the "historic compromise" between Italian Catholics and Communists or hasten it, cannot be predicted.

EEC Demands

Change in U.K.

Fishing Policy

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (AP) — The European Community Commission has formally called on the British government to bring its fishing policy into line with European Economic Community rules, with the prospect of commission action in the European Court of Justice if Britain fails to do so.

A spokesman said today that the commission will submit its request to Britain within days. Other community sources said that a British response would be demanded within weeks.

Among the aspects of British fishing policy that are considered unacceptable, according to the spokesman, are the closing of a northeast Ireland herring fishing zone and of Isle of Man herring fishing, the introduction of a minimum 70-millimeter net mesh for scampi fishing and the extension of the zone where fishing of Norway pout is forbidden.

Britain's fisheries minister, John Silkin, has blocked establishment of a joint fishery policy in the community for several years, insisting on Britain's sovereignty over its waters.



Rightist militiamen in East Beirut watch a bridge for arrival of Saudis who will replace Syrians.

Snags Delay Syrian Troop Withdrawal

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Tigers militia of former Lebanese President Canille Chamoun, the overall rightist Christian leader, said he doubted it would take place.

"We have all become doubting

Thomas and will only believe the changeover after we see it happen. And frankly, we don't believe the Syrians will withdraw," said the spokesman, Rudolph Paulkevich.

"Even if they withdraw," he added, "they will merely move from

point A to point B, without really relinquishing control of their present positions."

The "Voice of Lebanon" said one of the snags preventing the Syrian withdrawal was the fate of 40 Christians held by the Syrians in the Qarantina area. "High-level negotiations are under way to ensure the release of the captives before the Syrian withdrawal," the broadcast said.

Syrians in Tower

The Syrians also remained in position in the 25-story Risk Tower, the tallest building in the Christian sector. The Christian leadership insists that the Syrians should withdraw from this vantage point as a prerequisite for the continuation of the cease-fire.

Despite the periodic gunfire, people in the rubble-littered streets gathered at the few still operating communal water taps, waiting for hours to fill bottles and pails.

Armed militiamen looked down on them from vantage points in tall buildings and stood guard on street corners, urging them to run whenever they were forced to cross roads where they might come under Syrian fire.

Carter Intervenes Again In Israeli-Egyptian Talks

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insisted, however, that no particular problems had been encountered and progress was satisfactory.

Today, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, asked whether he was aware of any snags developing in the talks, said: "Not so far as I know."

The Associated Press reported, meanwhile, that informed sources said the Israelis are asking the United States for a large new aid program to finance the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

According to these sources, AP said, Israeli estimates of the cost of the pullout have risen sharply since the Camp David summit last month. At that conference, Israel agreed to return the Sinai to Egypt, and this is a principal factor in the peace treaty now being negotiated.

The Carter administration, it was reported, so far remains noncommittal on that aid request, although it has already agreed to pay for two air bases in the Negev Desert to replace Israeli air bases in the Sinai.

\$100 Million

Some Pentagon sources reportedly have been speaking of the air base price tag as around \$100 million each, although Israeli estimates have ranged far higher. The administration has said the exact figure must be negotiated.

The Associated Press said the additional aid that Israel was requesting would offset the costs of relocating settlers in the Sinai, who would be open to eviction by the Egyptians, as well as the new bases for Israeli troops being withdrawn.

President Carter's luncheon meeting today with the two delegations was officially in the nature of a progress-report session. The White House described it as part of the president's effort "to review with the delegations the status of the talks, including the progress made and the issues remaining."

Reporters interpreted Mr. Dayan's overheard remarks today as seeking to convey that no progress had been realized since Tuesday, when he had also publicly spoken of "problems."

Overall Settlement

Another point of difficulty is the question of linking an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty with an overall Middle East peace settlement. It was understood the effort would be made to embody that link in a preamble to the treaty. Egyptians regard the other issues as connected to a much greater degree than do the Israelis.

The United States contends that although there is no specific language requiring a link between an Israeli-Egyptian treaty and an overall settlement, the political situation necessitates such a link.

It seemed probable to observers here that President Carter will be in contact with both Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, should speculation about the difficulties be correct.

Earlier today, the Egyptian and Israeli delegations met alone, without a U.S. mediator, in an unusual bilateral session at the Madison Hotel here, where both delegations are staying.

2 Defense Leaders Stress U.S. Forces Remain No. 1

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defense budgets of the early 1970s, we have tended to present the trends in Soviet military budgets and capabilities independently of the many qualifications I've just listed.

"To sum up," Mr. Duncan told the association, "I see no grounds for believing that today we are any worse off militarily than we were five years ago. We were No. 1 (where it counts) five years ago; we are still No. 1 today."

Navy Secretary Claytor, in speaking to a Navy League luncheon in Stamford, Conn., also stressed the Soviet geographic disadvantages in declaring that "in spite of all we read about the growth of the Soviet Navy—and it is certainly increasing steadily in capability—we are still No. 1."

Mediterranean Victory

The U.S. Navy in a war could bottle up most of the Soviet fleet before it could get to sea, Mr. Claytor said, and quickly sink the Soviet ships in the Mediterranean.

Describing the various Soviet fleets and their geographic disadvantages, Mr. Claytor said, "The Soviet Baltic fleet can be bottled up in the event of hostilities by mining the Danish Straits. The Soviet Black Sea fleet can be bottled up by mining the Turkish Straits. The Soviet Mediterranean squadron would lead an exciting, but brief existence in the event of war, and would have no way of getting out of the Mediterranean, the exits to which can easily be mined or blocked by submarines by the West."

Focusing on the Soviet naval support available to Far Eastern forces, Mr. Claytor said that "large portions of the Soviet Pacific fleet are based at Vladivostok or the Sea of Japan and can be bottled up similarly closing the straits leading out into the Pacific."

Only Northern Fleet

"The only fleet having a semblance of access to the open oceans is the northern fleet," Mr. Claytor continued. "And even that fleet has to travel all the way around Norway and fight its way through the Greenland-Iceland-Britain gap into the Atlantic Ocean," which the United States and its allies guard with aircraft and submarines.

Mr. Claytor said that the U.S. Navy still has two big problems in relation to the Soviet Navy: namely, fewer ships and more ocean to cover.

Crash in U.S. Kills 5 Airmen

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Oct. 19 (UPI) — An eight-engine B-52, the backbone of the U.S. air nuclear attack force, crashed and burned shortly after takeoff here today, killing five of the six crewmen.

An Air Force spokesman said that the plane was not carrying a nuclear weapon and was on a routine training mission when it went down southeast of March, a Strategic Air Command base.

In Report by Amnesty International

Uganda Murders Put at Up to 300,000

LONDON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Up to 300,000 Ugandans have been murdered by President Idi Amin's security forces since he seized power seven years ago, Amnesty International said yesterday.

It said in a report published here that arrested persons are tortured systematically, beaten with wooden mallets, given electric shocks or slashed with knives.

"It is estimated that up to 300,000 people have been murdered by Ugandan security forces since Amin seized power," the report said.

It said some victims have been raped, tortured sexually or had their eyes gouged out.

The report quoted two Kenyan truck drivers — Kamau Gitau and Munira Malinge — who told Amnesty International that they were arrested and tortured at Ugandan Army barracks at Naguru.

Beatings Described

It quoted them as saying, "In the cells we were ordered to kneel down, put our heads through a truck wheel rim and stay in that position until the whipping ended."

The report quoted another victim as claiming he was beaten with a rhinoceros-hide whip while held down by soldiers standing on his wrists.

"Pins were stuck under my toe nails," he was quoted as saying. "The next day I was made to crawl over very sharp stones which cut my knees and hands."

The report said Marshal Amin

has ignored worldwide protests and transformed Uganda into a "ruthless dictatorship." It said he has turned thousands of Ugandans into refugees while thousands have simply "disappeared" after being arrested.

"Only a few survive the initial period of detention," the report said. "There is rarely any genuine judicial investigation of their cases leading to a court appearance."

The report said it is impossible to compile a list of those who have disappeared, but they include poli-

ticians, civil servants, church leaders, academics and writers.

The report said that Robert Scallan, a British engineer, is believed to have been hanged to death after being held in prison for months.

It said Mark Elias, a British planter, has not been seen since leaving his office in Kampala one afternoon more than a year ago.

Amnesty International is a privately funded international organization working for the release of prisoners.

West Asks UN to Delay Sanctions on S. Africa

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mist that was achieved came only after an exercise in extreme brinkmanship by the South Africans, U.S. officials disclosed later. When Mr. Vance and his counterparts from Britain, Canada, West Germany and France prepared yesterday to leave the government seat at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, they were convinced that the South Africans had chosen to announce publicly that the talks had ended in failure.

An open break was one of three options that were left for final consideration by the South African Cabinet. Another was the joint communiqué, which represented a compromise between Pretoria's opening demand for an endorsement of the December elections and the West's demands for guarantees from South Africa that those elections, if held, would be treated as nothing more than a test of public opinion.

Limited Compromise

In saying goodbye, however, Foreign Minister P.F. Botha suddenly began a lengthy discussion with Mr. Vance on the limited-compromise proposal. U.S. officials feel that this led to the South African decision to agree in the communiqué to a new round of talks with a special representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim over South-West Africa.

This agreement was coupled to an appeal by the five nations to Mr. Waldheim to send his representative, Martti Ahtisaari, to the provincial South-West African capital of Windhoek as soon as possible to open new talks with South-West Africa's administrator-general, Martinus Steyn, on fixing a date for bringing UN troops into the territory and for elections that the United Nations will agree to supervise.

Mr. Waldheim is due to report Monday to the Security Council on results of the 16-month negotiations between the five-nation contact group and Pretoria. A report of total deadlock on South-West Africa was widely expected to trigger demands from African states for trade embargoes against South Africa that would have posed threats both to Britain's economy and to

the Carter administration's diplomatic campaign to win over black African nations.

The failure of the talks to produce a clear-cut result left the South African and the five delegations free to interpret the communiqué in the communiqué in widely differing ways. News agencies reported that the British, West Germans and South Africans publicly hailed the results as a major success, while Mr. Vance was more restrained in his description of the communiqué, which is noted contained sharp differences in views on the election issue.

The communiqué and two military statements issued by the two sides at the same time establish a new sequence of decision-making points for all those involved in the complex, decade-long effort to resolve a crisis sparked by low-level but escalating insurgency against South African administration declared illegal by the United Nations.

Mr. Vance said that the five nations would be in immediate contact with African states that support the guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to urge them to "let the process we are commencing go forward." If the first step is successful, a confrontation next week in the Security Council could be headed off and Mr. Waldheim would dispatch Mr. Ahtisaari for new talks.

U.S. officials said today that those talks would then provide a final measure of whether South Africa is now determined to push ahead with an internal settlement that would risk continuing the guerrilla war and international sanctions, or would move back to supporting an internationally recognized solution even if it means giving SWAPO a chance to win power eventually.

Mr. Vance indicated that strenuous efforts by the five nations this week to get Prime Minister Botha to cancel the December elections had failed. The communiqué reports Pretoria's view that the elections will go ahead as an internal process to elect leaders, while the five counter with an assertion that they will consider the unilateral vote null and void.

Rhodesia Jets Strike Deep Into Zambia

(Continued from Page 1)

United States. "They don't make them in Rhodesia," he said. "I wonder if Smith got them from the same place where he is now doing his shopping."

While the Rhodesians are known to have Hawker-Hunter aircraft and the nationalists are convinced they have also obtained Mirages from South Africa, no independent diplomatic or journalistic source has ever been able to confirm the presence of the French-made jets in the Rhodesian Air Force.

The attack on Chikumbi occurred at about 8:30 a.m. and lasted less than five minutes. At least 10 large explosions could be heard clearly in Lusaka, where windows and entire houses shook from the impact of the bombs.

The main blasts were followed by a series of smaller ones leading to speculation that the bombs may have set off secondary explosions within the camp. A tall column of billowing black smoke rose from the site for hours.

Newsman traveling to the vicinity saw ZAPU guerrillas with new Soviet AK-47 rifles standing along the main road talking to Zambians about the attack and several truck-

loads of them racing from the capital toward the scene.

The camp itself was closed to reporters, and several who reached the gate were ordered away by two guards at gunpoint.

Whether the Chikumbi camp was a ZAPU military headquarters, as the Rhodesians claimed, or one for refugees only, as the Zambians and Mr. Nkomo alleged, was difficult to establish.

All of the wounded seen by reporters being delivered to the main hospital here were young men of military age. But most were not wearing military uniforms. Mr. Nkomo said that the camp contained recruits who had been rejected for guerrilla service and included some sick and blind people.

The camp itself did not appear to be heavily defended as would be expected of a main military headquarters, according to two Western correspondents who got as far as the main gate.

There was some speculation here that the Rhodesians may have targeted the Chikumbi camp just outside the capital as much for psychological as for military reasons, in an effort to weaken the Zambian resolve to continue supporting the

Rhodesian nationalist guerrilla cause.

If nothing else, the attack demonstrated that the Rhodesians are capable of striking the Zambian capital area without being intercepted or shot down by Zambian defense forces.

Although a Zambian government communiqué issued over the state radio spoke of the Rhodesian attack having been "repelled by the gallant Zambian defense forces," there was no evidence the Rhodesians had encountered any resistance.

President Kenneth Kaunda has repeatedly hinted that he may turn to Cuba for military assistance, which Fidel Castro reportedly already has offered. But Mr. Kaunda has also shown a great reluctance to bring in Cuban or any other Eastern bloc troops and instead has asked both Britain and the United States for military aid.

Gov. Byrne in Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (UPI) — New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne arrived here today for a week's visit as a guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Hamburg

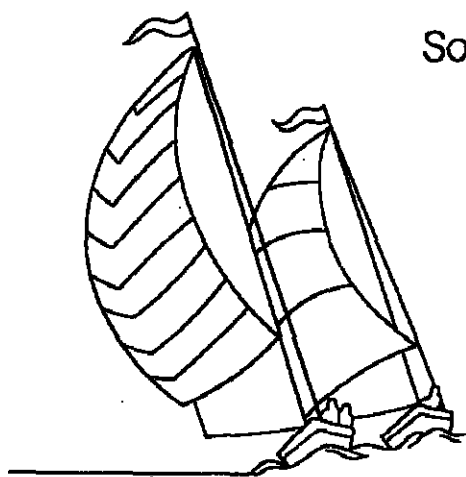
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300 Other Bills Approved

Carter Signs Legislation Raising Veteran Benefits

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — President Carter signed legislation yesterday providing a 7.3-percent cost-of-living increase in veterans' benefits and raising the maximum federal home loan guarantee for veterans and the severely disabled.

The measures, which will affect more than 2.5 million Americans, were among a series of bills Mr. Carter approved out of a backlog of about 200 pieces of legislation either on their way to the White House or already awaiting presidential action.

The president also signed a \$56 million money bill for the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, finally freeing funds to distribute a week's back pay to 160,000 federal workers whose checks were held up by congressional delays.

He also approved legislation to continue more than \$4 billion in programs for the elderly and signed a \$9.1 billion foreign aid bill and a bill for Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel as part of the administration's Middle East peace initiative.

The developments occurred as leading administration economic advisers neared final decisions on Mr. Carter's proposed wage-price guidelines program, with plans to make details public early next week, possibly in a Tuesday night "fireside chat" on nationwide television.

Administration sources said that the White House is considering Alfred Kahn, an economist who now is chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, as a possible candidate for director of the new program. The present anti-inflation czar, Robert Strauss, wants to step down before June.

The administration has been planning a voluntary wage-price program designed to prod businesses and unions into limiting wage increases to an average 7 percent a year and price increases to 5.75 percent, to be enforced by a variety of government sanctions.

However, planners have been held up by disagreements over precisely what sanctions might be invoked, and who should head the overall program. Mr. Carter is said to have approved the anti-inflation plan informally, but is withholding final decisions until near announcement time.

The veterans' legislation provides a 7.3-percent cost-of-living increase in benefits to 2.2 million recipients of regular veterans' checks, and to 368,000 survivors who receive dependency and indemnity compensation under the veterans' disability compensation program.

The companion measure would raise the maximum federal home loan guarantee for veterans to \$25,000, from \$17,500, and boost the maximum grant for specially adapted housing for the severely disabled to \$30,000, from \$25,000. It also would increase other veterans' benefits.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Carter also signed a bill increasing minimum construction and operating standards for tankers carrying oil and other hazardous materials to or from U.S. ports, and another piece of legislation redrafting, without making substantial changes, parts of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Delayed Paychecks
Approval of the Labor-HEW bill paved the way for immediate disbursement of the delayed paychecks for federal employees. The Treasury had printed the checks in advance, and disbursing officers were ready to carry or mail them.

A few Labor and HEW employees already have received their full two-week paychecks because their agencies draw funds from other appropriations not affected by the bill. But 140,000 HEW workers and 20,000 in Labor suffered a delay.

Apart from the test-cut bill, Mr. Carter still has one other major piece of legislation to sign — the energy bill passed in the waning hours of the 95th Congress. Although aides say the president has not decided finally on either measure, he is expected to sign both bills.

In Ignoring Defector's Report on Oswald

Transcript Shows Warren Panel Switch

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Warren Commission ignored the claims of Soviet defector Yuri Nosenko in its report on President John F. Kennedy's assassination despite an explicit decision several months earlier to take Mr. Nosenko's story into account.

According to a top-secret transcript made public Tuesday by the Justice Department, the commission decided at an executive session on June 23, 1964, that it could not properly suppress Mr. Nosenko's reports about Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in the Soviet Union even if it distrusted Mr. Nosenko.

[For us to ignore the fact that an agency of our government (the Central Intelligence Agency) has a man who says he knows something about Oswald's life in the Soviet Union... for us to just ignore the fact... would be unfortunate.]

The commission chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, agreed. He said that the report should simply make clear "that we cannot vouch for the testimony of Mr. Nosenko."

The day after that meeting, according to published reports, the CIA's then deputy director for plans, Richard Helms, requested and obtained a private audience with Justice Warren concerning Mr. Nosenko. Although the subject never came up again at a commission meeting, the Warren Report in September, 1964, made no mention of Mr. Nosenko's story.

Mr. Helms has said that he merely told Justice Warren that the CIA could not vouch for Mr. Nosenko's credibility. But the long-classified transcript shows that the commission was fully aware of this the day before, at its June 23 executive session.

Justice Warren, for instance, said he was "allergic to defectors." Of Mr. Nosenko, he said that "we cannot corroborate this man at all."

Mr. Ford said he had been told "by people who I believe know, that there is a grave question about the reliability of Mr. Nosenko being a bona fide defector."

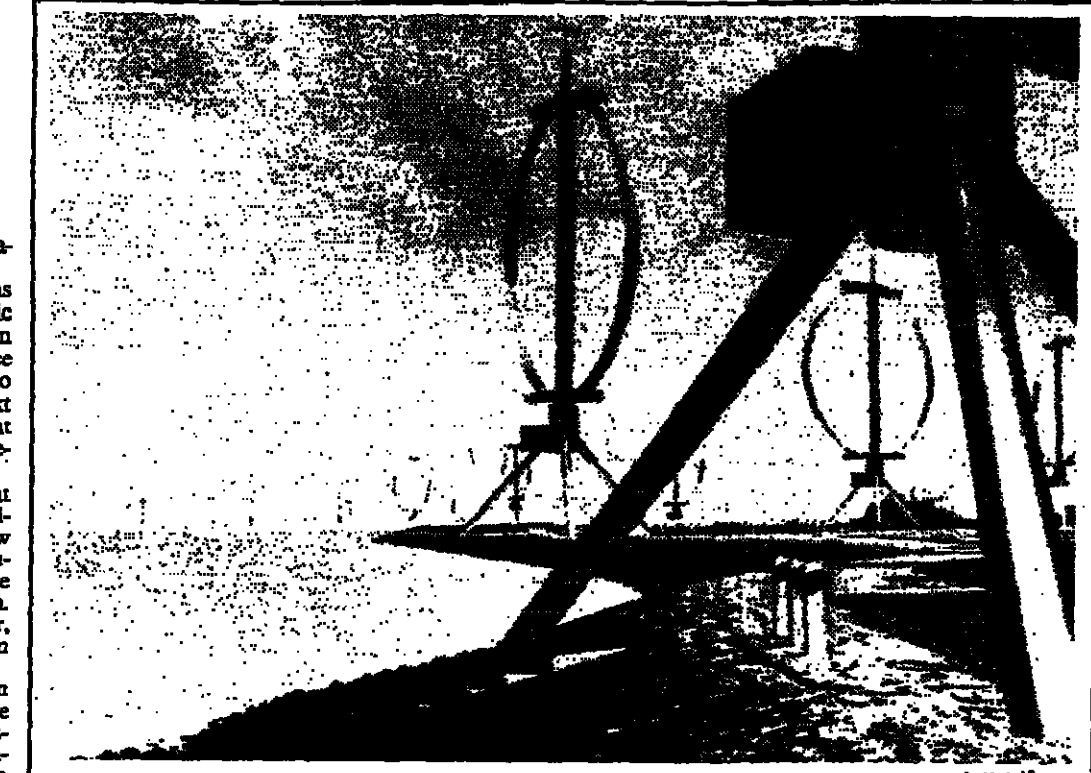
It thus appears doubtful that Mr. Helms would have sought a private session with the Chief Justice the next day simply to tell the commission what it already knew.

A high-ranking KGB official, Mr. Nosenko defected to the United States in January, 1964, about two months after President Kennedy's assassination. He told the FBI that he had supervised Oswald's KGB files and he insisted that the KGB had no interest in Oswald and had not even bothered to debrief him. Mr. Nosenko also told the FBI that the Russians suspected Oswald might have been "an American sleeper agent" when he went to the Soviet Union in 1959.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover subsequently told the commission, in the spring of 1964, that he had arranged for Mr. Nosenko to testify before the commission if it wanted to hear what he had to say. Before he could be called, however, the CIA put Mr. Nosenko in solitary confinement and subjected him to "hostile interrogation" that lasted for more than three years. The FBI never questioned him again.

The transcript of the June 23, 1964, Warren Commission meeting was declassified in response to a freedom-of-information lawsuit filed three years ago by Warren Commission critic Harold Weisberg. The litigation now is before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Of the documents made available yesterday, Mr. Weisberg said: "The Warren Commission was supposed to investigate. The one thing this proves is a determination not to investigate."



Artist's conception of the Dutch west coast fitted out with 5,000 Darrieus wind turbines.

Turbines on North Sea Coast

Dutch Study 2d Way to Harness Wind

PETTEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 19 (AP) — The Dutch, famous for centuries for their windmills, again are looking to the wind as a potential alternative energy source.

In Petten, a small town on the west coast, scientists at the Netherlands Energy Research Foundation (ECN) are preparing to build an experimental turbine to discover whether the North Sea winds can be economically harnessed.

The Dutch government is funding the research program with 18½ million guilders (about \$9 million). The project came about chiefly because of the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

The task, begun in 1976, is to "design a wind system and a scenario on how to use it effectively," said Gysbrecht Piepers, project manager. The Dutch government then will study the findings.

20 Percent of Electricity
Scientists say that if 5,000 wind turbines were placed along the Netherlands' 250-mile west coast, they would yield about 20 percent of the electricity now produced in the Netherlands by other means.

The two types of turbines now under study bear no resemblance to the traditional Dutch windmill.

The horizontal-axis turbine, as it is called, resembles an airplane propeller set on its side atop a tall mast. The blades would measure about 50 yards from tip to tip. The vertical-axis turbine, or Darrieus rotor, resembles a huge gyroscope, with two 50-yard-long blades.

As the wind turned the blades, a generator located in the base of each turbine would produce electricity.

Recall Issued As Diplomas Fade by Degrees
CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Oct. 19 (AP) — The University of North Carolina has issued recall notices for diplomas awarded to the class of 1975. The lettering is falling off the diplomas, and the manufacturer has offered to replace them.

"They bought some bad ink," said Raymond Strong, head of UNC's Office of Records and Registration. "The letters just sort of peel off their diplomas. Some of the alumni thought they'd done something to their diplomas."

Mr. Strong said Star Engraving of Houston volunteered to replace the diplomas when complaints began coming in about a year after the class' graduation.

Mr. Strong has sent form letters to 1975 alumni inviting them to notify him if they want a free duplicate, even if they haven't noticed any problems with the diploma they have.

Air Panel Urges Safety Changes At San Diego
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP) — Federal safety investigators have recommended improving the air-traffic control system at San Diego's Lindbergh Airport, but they concede that such changes might not have prevented last month's midair collision that killed 144 persons near there.

The National Transportation Safety Board recommended yesterday that more instrument help be provided to planes making visual approaches to the airport.

Current procedures provide radar sequencing and separation of planes for the pilots, but only when controllers' workloads permit. The recommended changes would give pilots that same service plus additional traffic-separation information, and it would not be based on controllers' workload.

The improvements "may not have prevented the midair collision," since visual separation is still being used in all terminal areas," wrote the board's chairman, James King. But he added that the board felt the changes "would lessen the possibility of mid-air collision."

Mrs. Meir Released From Israeli Hospital
JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir was released from Hadassah Hospital today, a hospital spokesman said.

Mrs. Meir, 80, has been hospitalized four times in the last two months. Her doctors said she was undergoing tests for back pains, and the spokesman denied reports that Mrs. Meir is suffering from leukemia.

Rep. Flood Pleads Not Guilty of Bribery
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP) — Rep. Daniel I. Flood, D-Pa., pleaded not guilty today to bribery and conspiracy charges involving allegations that he traded his power as a House subcommittee chairman for tens of thousands of dollars in payoffs.

Federal Judge Louis Oberdorfer ordered Rep. Flood, 74, to return to the U.S. District Court Oct. 30 for the judge to set a timetable in the case and begin considering pretrial motions. He released the congressman without bail.

Missile Would Be Based in the Netherlands

Dutch Protest Carter Neutron Direction

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Dutch government today protested President Carter's decision to order production of two weapons capable of carrying neutron warheads, and the Dutch Parliament has scheduled the issue for debate.

"The Dutch government expresses sorrow at the course of action taken by the American government," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We are asking our ambassador (in Washington) to seek a fuller explanation from the United States government on the statements made by President Carter."

The Carter administration said yesterday that the U.S. would produce two weapons — a 20-foot Lance missile and an 8-inch artillery shell — that could be adapted to carry neutron warheads. The Carter decision produced a furor in the Netherlands because some of the Lance missiles will be stored on Dutch soil, Dutch politicians said.

"It is generally thought that Dutch politicians are against the neutron weapon," a Dutch spokesman said. "But the weapon is a fact of life; we can't change that. The debate will center on the issue that we don't want it installed on the Lance rockets in the Netherlands."

Dutch citizens demonstrated last May and June to protest the neutron bomb as an "immoral, capitalistic" device because it kills primarily by radiation, rather than by blast and heat, and generally leaves property intact. The Dutch are attempting to keep the weapon out of the NATO arsenal.

Most NATO military leaders back the warhead because its reduced blast and enhanced radiation effect are suited to counter tank attacks. The Warsaw Pact countries have superior tank capacity.

Willem Aantjes, a leader of the majority Christian Democratic Party, has said the weapon would only "intensify the arms race" between East and West.

NATO Planners Mixed
BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The NATO Nuclear Planning Group today ended its two-day session with mixed emotions about the nuclear-warhead decision.

U.S. officials emphasized that the Mr. Carter's decision does not constitute a commitment to deploy neutron warheads in Europe, although that is where the warhead carriers would be stored.

The Nuclear Planning Group includes defense ministers of the United States, Britain, Italy, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium and Turkey.

West German Defense Minister Hans Apel said that West Germany, which would derive the greatest defense benefit from the neutron

weapon, hopes the warhead will be used as a negotiating tool. "We would prefer to exchange the arm in disarmament negotiations against a reduction in the number of Soviet tanks in Europe," Mr. Apel said after the session. "If that fails, we would allow this arm to be stocked on our territory, but we don't want to be the only ones in Europe."

Mr. Apel did not specify which other countries might be asked to stock the warheads.

A U.S. official said that the president would decide whether to produce the warhead based on how much the Soviet Union restrains its conventional- and nuclear-arms program.

U.S. Aide Visits Jordan
AMMAN, Oct. 19 (UPI) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders arrived here today from Saudi Arabia for talks with King Hussein and Palestinians living in Jordan.

Carter Aides See Quiet Shift on Moscow Travel
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP) — The Carter administration has quietly lifted a moratorium on most high-level visits to the Soviet Union, imposed to protest actions by Moscow against dissidents and U.S. businessmen and reporters, administration officials said today.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said that the new policy reflects a changed Soviet attitude, which has helped improve the atmosphere between the two countries since last summer, when Moscow charged two U.S. newsmen with slandering the government and accused a U.S. businessman of currency violations.

The administration never publicly used the word "moratorium" to describe the policy, but said that official visits to Moscow not involving security issues would be deferred "on a case-by-case basis."

Officials said several trips being planned now would not have been made under the earlier policy. Surgeon General Julius Richmond, the top U.S. health official, is scheduled to go to Moscow early next week for a meeting of the joint U.S.-Soviet committee on health.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal plans a Moscow trip in early December for meetings on trade relations.

Canada Fails To Halt Strike
OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Canada's Parliament passed emergency legislation yesterday ordering 23,000 striking postal workers back to their jobs, but the employees and their union today ignored the law and extended their three-day walkout.

Only hours after emergency legislation was passed, the union president, Jean-Claude Parrot, told a news conference, "I have recommended that the membership maintain and exercise their right to strike. The law is a complete injustice... and we'll have to worry about fines and jail at a later time."

As the midnight deadline passed, a spokesman for the Canadian Union of Postal Workers said, "So far, the members appear to be following the executive's recommendation that they maintain the strike."

The four local building maintenance contractors charged were: Thomas Jenks, 31, of Arlington, Va.; David Smith, 54, and Robert Wear, 45, of Fairway Hills, Md.; and James Wheatley, 32, of Herndon, Va.

\$580,000 in Repairs Never Made

U.S. Charges Contractors With Maintenance Frauds

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Four Washington-area building maintenance contractors were charged yesterday with defrauding the government of \$580,000 that they received from the General Services Administration for repairs they never made on federal office buildings here.

The contractors used most of the money to bribe GSA building managers and assistant managers to obtain \$1.5 million in building maintenance, repair and painting contracts over about three years, according to Earl Silbert, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. At least one-third of the work for which they were paid under these contracts was never performed, Mr. Silbert said.

The charges filed against the four contractors in U.S. District Court were the first to grow out of a year-long investigation here of corruption in repair and maintenance contracts for the many federal office buildings managed by GSA in Washington. The grand jury probe, being supervised by assistant U.S. attorney William Block, is expected to produce indictments of more contractors and GSA building managers.

Just hours before the court action, the FBI arrested another painting contractor and charged him with offering a \$5,000 bribe to a GSA painting inspector yesterday in the courtyard of a government building only a block away from the Justice Department.

Dimirios Mavrophilippos, 28, owner of the Emerson Paint Co. of Baltimore, was in the courtyard of the Interstate Commerce Commission building as he allegedly offered the GSA inspector the cash while FBI agents and a GSA investigator watched.

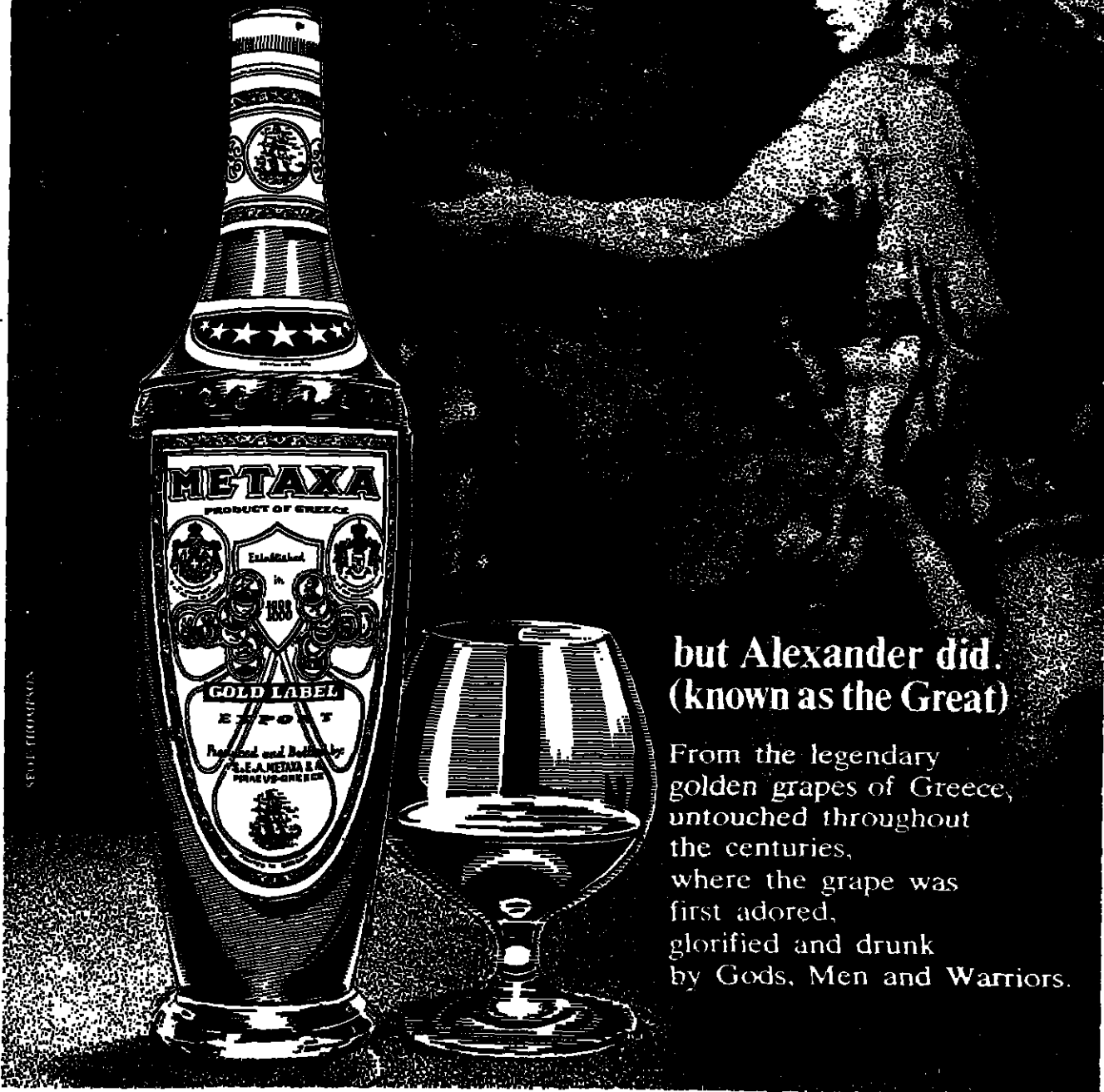
According to informed sources, Mr. Mavrophilippos allegedly offered the money to GSA painting inspector Jay Thompson so that Mr. Mavrophilippos would be paid \$60,000 by GSA for applying two coats of paint to the exterior of the ICC building and the Commerce Department building, even though Mr. Mavrophilippos had put only one coat of paint on the huge buildings.

Mr. Thompson reported the alleged bribe offer to his superiors, who then arranged for investigators to watch the transaction. Mr. Thompson has been a GSA inspector for only three months.

Investigators working on the GSA corruption cases expressed amazement that a bribe would be offered so openly in the midst of the heavily publicized investigations.

In addition to the investigation of corruption in GSA building repair and maintenance contracts, federal prosecutors in Baltimore

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Interviewed in France

Moslem Leader in Exile Hints Arms Against Shah

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Oct. 19 (NYT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, spiritual leader of the Shiite Moslem community of Iran and a major opponent of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, says that he was prepared to urge his followers toward armed action against the shah, who has asserted was largely sustained in power by the United States.

Mr. Khomeini's remarks were made yesterday in an interview with the French newspaper, *Le Figaro*, at his residence in a suburb of Paris, where he had been living in exile since 1963. Until his interview with *Le Figaro* and a recent French television interview, he had steadfastly refused to talk to journalists because, according to his aides, the French government had urged him not to make political statements while in France. Mr. Khomeini has, however, said in interviews to his supporters in Iran who have been at the center of the bloody protest movement against the shah that has left hundreds dead in recent months.

"We cannot indefinitely offer our bare chests to the shah's attacks," he said in the interview. "Until now, I have not changed my position. I have always given support to peaceful resistance. But I may be obliged to do so in the future."

Aim of Overthrow
Mr. Khomeini said that the aim of the protest demonstrations in Iran was the overthrow of the shah's regime, which he said was an "Islamic republic," which he asserted would permit religious freedom and "total liberty."

He added, however, that "license" was an attack against the dignity of men and women — apparently supporting conservative Moslems critical of the easing of social and religious mores under the shah's rule.

Mr. Khomeini discounted the influence of Marxists and leftist extremists in the protest movement led by conservative Moslems.

"The reason is simple: The ultra-leftist and Communist groups have been reduced to practically nothing," he said, referring to the drive against leftist dissidents by the Iranian police in past years.

Mr. Khomeini asserted that the Iranian army "is in reality under American command — it is even led at the upper echelons by American advisers and technicians."

"But there have already been, among officers and soldiers, evident signs of trouble as the popular revolt mounts," he added.

Report Criticizes Britain In Handling of Oil Spill
LONDON, Oct. 19 (NYT) — A parliamentary committee, in a report published yesterday, said that Britain was unprepared to deal with any big oil tanker disaster of the pollution it caused. The English Channel coast, it said, is "virtually unprotected."

The committee had investigated the wrecking off the east coast of England on May 6 of a Greek tanker, the *Eleni V*.

Its report criticized particularly the Department of Trade, which took 11 days after the tanker was sliced in two by a French ship in thick fog to decide to blow up the leaking bow section. The other part of the tanker had been towed to Rotterdam.

The bow section lying just off the beach spilled 4,000 tons of oil.

Clash Erupts Outside Shrine In Iranian City
TEHRAN, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Security units and anti-government demonstrators clashed today in the holy city of Qom, 130 kilometers south of the capital, Iranian radio said.

The clash erupted after several thousand demonstrators crowded Eram Avenue, beside the city's holy shrine and the house of Ayatollah Khomeini, a prominent cleric leader, the radio said.

The demonstrators shouted anti-government slogans. Security units intervened when the crowd did not disperse.

Yesterday's clash followed three days of bitterly anti-government sermons made by priests inside the shrine. Security units could not enter the shrine or stop the sermons, because Moslem religious tradition gives immunity to mosques and shrines.

The city's martial law authorities issued a statement regretting the abuse of the shrine by anti-government elements. Qom, Tehran and 100 other cities have been under martial law since Sept. 8.

U.S. Aides in Greece
ATHENS, Oct. 19 (AP) — Warren Christopher, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State arrived today on a fence-mending mission to Greece in an attempt to improve relations strained over Cyprus and the United States' tilt toward Turkey in lifting an arms embargo against that country.

Spain Remains a Paradise for Smokers
MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP) — Spain is a country where smoking is allowed almost everywhere, and cigarette sales rise every year.

While many parts of the world concentrate on stopping smoking — France has prohibited it in post offices and California voters are being asked to ban it in all public buildings — Spain remains a smoker's paradise, a place to blow smoke in your neighbor's face or even that of the health minister.

"We are not a nation of heavy smokers," insists the government tobacco monopoly, Tabacalera Inc. It cites annual per capita consumption of 1,689 cigarettes, more than 30 packs below what it says is the European average.

Spaniards smoke in stores, taxis, hallways, hospitals and sometimes gasoline stations, despite signs prohibiting them from doing so.

Spain Remains a Paradise for Smokers
The national airline, Iberia, has not yet designated nonsmoking sections on its domestic flights. No cigarette packages carry health warnings. Advertisements on television and on billboards invite Spaniards to take up their particular brand of favor.

Government health officials claim a national nonsmoking drive launched more than one year ago is making progress, although slowly, and they point to a slight drop in cigarette sales during the past summer as an indication.

Rise in Sales
But, from 1973 to last year, sales of cigarettes with dark tobacco rose more than 20 percent, far above the population growth rate, and sales of cigarettes with lighter tobacco doubled.

And there seems to be no indication that a conflict between the two government bodies — the Health Ministry and the tobacco monopoly — will occur.

"We began an anti-smoking campaign two years before the (post-Franco) Health Ministry even existed," said a tobacco monopoly official.

"We prefer long-living smokers to heavy smokers," said Tabacalera President Alberto Monreal Luque, a Franco Cabinet minister. The Tabacalera advises: "Smoke less, enjoy it more."

"The government campaign is nice but it is no danger to a serious smoker," said a Health Ministry official who helped prepare the more than 750,000 anti-smoking pamphlets being distributed in public schools. "The real target should be the fathers and mothers of Spain."



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

In Bid to End Guerrilla War by Polisario

Mauritania Role Held Weakened in Western Sahara

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 19 (NYT) — Amid intensive diplomatic maneuvers to find a negotiated exit from the three-year guerrilla war in the Western Sahara, the position of Mauritania, a key actor in the drama, appears to be weakening significantly.

Since seizing power in July, a junta of officers headed by Lt. Col. Mustapha Ould Mohamed Salek has proclaimed its desire to end the desert war, which began after Mauritania and Morocco annexed the vast phosphate-rich territory from Spain in late 1975. The Algerian-backed Polisario Front, struggling for the independence of the Sahara, had singled out Mauritania, the "weak link" for its hit-and-run attacks and has nearly ruined the fragile mining-based economy of the former French colony.

Two days after the July 10 coup, the Polisario unilaterally proclaimed a cease-fire on the Mauritania "front" while continuing its attacks against the Moroccan-held zone of the Western Sahara. And from Sept. 9 to Sept. 14, Polisario and Mauritanian representatives held secret talks in Paris, apparently with official French blessing, in search of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

'Unacceptable' Proposals
But Hakim Ibrahim, "foreign minister" of the Polisario's so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, said that Mauritania's proposals were "unacceptable." In line with French thinking, the Mauritians seem to have suggested conceding the Polisario a role in Nouakchott's share of the Western Sahara or some form of federated state. The independence movement says it wants all of the former Spanish Sahara.

"The Mauritania government" wants to get out of the war, but without making peace," Mr. Ibrahim maintained. "It wants to

continue to benefit from the cease-fire declared by the Polisario but it is taking advantage of it to reorganize and strengthen its army."

Other diplomatic accounts suggest that the cease-fire has had a debilitating effect on the morale of the Mauritania Army, which ballooned from 2,000 to 14,000 men in only five years and consumes 65 percent of the national budget.

"One thing sure is that, alas, the Mauritania Army has been weakened, demoralized," an informed French diplomat said. "It seems that there has been a lot of fraternization with the Polisario, and it seems impossible that they will go back to war. If the Polisario goes on the offensive, one wonders what it will find in front of them."

Before the cease-fire, the brunt of the fighting in the Mauritania Sahara was assumed by 10,000

Moroccan troops stationed there, supported at times by French Jaguar fighter-bombers based in Senegal. But now, with the Mauritanian government in search of peace, the Moroccan troops could well turn against the new Nouakchott government if it seemed to be jeopardizing Moroccan interests.

King Hassan II of Morocco, who considers the Polisario little more than an extension of Algerian influence in the Maghreb, has said repeatedly that the new Mauritanian government is free to do as it likes as long as it does not threaten Morocco's "territorial integrity."

The monarch has specifically rejected the French idea of a "Polisario state" carved out of the Mauritanian Sahara south of the zone annexed by Morocco.

Having begun the search for peace, the Mauritanian government

would seem to have few options if it fails — other than a return to war. The Polisario has warned several times that its patience is wearing thin, but acceptance of its demands might only provoke a Moroccan-backed coup in Nouakchott, in the opinion of many analysts.

Algerian Overture
Perhaps sensing that events are moving in its favor, Algeria has adopted a new, conciliatory tone toward Morocco. On Oct. 5, President Houari Boumedienne aimed an almost friendly message at King Hassan, who had just accused Algerian troops of staging an ambush against his men in the Sahara. "The moment has come to launch a solemn appeal to all protagonists to find a just political solution to this problem," editorial-

ized the official Algerian daily *El Moudjahid*.

Last week, one of King Hassan's closest advisers, Ahmed Raia Guedira, met in Tripoli with Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi. Libya supplies arms to the Polisario but, like most states in the region, has not recognized its phantom "government." The Libyans have also made approaches to the new Mauritanian regime, suggesting to some that Col. Qadhafi might attempt to deploy a small part of his oil riches to wean the Mauritians away from Morocco.

The specter of all this secret diplomacy is not altogether comforting to the Polisario, which some analysts believe has an "Algerian" wing that is fully loyal to the dictates of the Boumedienne regime, and an "independent" wing that genuinely wants an independent Saharan state free of Algerian control. Among the second faction there is some fear that Algeria, itself bearing heavy costs from the war, might make a deal behind its back that would fall short of full independence.

Meanwhile, the Polisario is doing its best to manipulate opinion in Western Europe, particularly in Spain and France. During the weekend, after a representative from Spain's governing party had negotiated at length with the Polisario in Algiers, eight fishermen from the Canary Islands who had been captured by Sahara guerrillas last April were freed. They enthusiastically urged Spain to recognize the Polisario's "government" and vowed they would never again fish off Saharan waters.

At the time of the fishermen's release, a Polisario spokesman said that negotiations with Mauritania were to resume soon, possibly in Dakar, Senegal. As a counterpoint to France's plan for a Saharan federation, the spokesman said, the Polisario will present its own plan "based on one point: national independence."

Unaffected by World Trend

Spain Remains a Paradise for Smokers

MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP) — Spain is a country where smoking is allowed almost everywhere, and cigarette sales rise every year.

While many parts of the world concentrate on stopping smoking — France has prohibited it in post offices and California voters are being asked to ban it in all public buildings — Spain remains a smoker's paradise, a place to blow smoke in your neighbor's face or even that of the health minister.

"We are not a nation of heavy smokers," insists the government tobacco monopoly, Tabacalera Inc. It cites annual per capita consumption of 1,689 cigarettes, more than 30 packs below what it says is the European average.

Spaniards smoke in stores, taxis, hallways, hospitals and sometimes gasoline stations, despite signs prohibiting them from doing so.

The national airline, Iberia, has not yet designated nonsmoking sections on its domestic flights. No cigarette packages carry health warnings. Advertisements on television and on billboards invite Spaniards to take up their particular brand of favor.

Government health officials claim a national nonsmoking drive launched more than one year ago is making progress, although slowly, and they point to a slight drop in cigarette sales during the past summer as an indication.

Rise in Sales
But, from 1973 to last year, sales of cigarettes with dark tobacco rose more than 20 percent, far above the population growth rate, and sales of cigarettes with lighter tobacco doubled.

And there seems to be no indication that a conflict between the two government bodies — the Health Ministry and the tobacco monopoly — will occur.

"We began an anti-smoking campaign two years before the (post-Franco) Health Ministry even existed," said a tobacco monopoly official.

"We prefer long-living smokers to heavy smokers," said Tabacalera President Alberto Monreal Luque, a Franco Cabinet minister. The Tabacalera advises: "Smoke less, enjoy it more."

"The government campaign is nice but it is no danger to a serious smoker," said a Health Ministry official who helped prepare the more than 750,000 anti-smoking pamphlets being distributed in public schools. "The real target should be the fathers and mothers of Spain."

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Canada Ends Search For Satellite Debris

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (UPI) — Canadian officials yesterday ended a nine-month search for the remains of Cosmos 954, having recovered about 200 pounds of the fallen Soviet satellite from across the north at a cost of \$14 million.

The nuclear-powered Soviet satellite plunged through the Earth's atmosphere and disintegrated Jan. 24, sprinkling radioactive particles across the Northwest Territories, northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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At Last, the Energy Bill

Finally, it's passed. After 18 months of the most dramatic and tortuous legislative politics, President Carter's energy bill is back where it started from, on his desk. That is the great overshadowing accomplishment of the 95th Congress. The Senate finally wore down a few members' campaign of delay and finished work on the weekend. The House took it up, discussed it for four hours, and voted just before dawn on the last day of the session. But the bill returns to Mr. Carter in very different form than he wrote it. Exactly what has been achieved in this long and wearing struggle?

The real effect of this bill will lie far beyond the endless statistical quarrels over how many barrels of oil it may save. The bill seals into law and national policy a conviction that has been spreading through this country ever since the Arab oil embargo five years ago. It is the conviction — contrary to old and deeply engrained U.S. ways of thinking — that, regarding energy, more is not necessarily better. It follows that cheaper is not necessarily better, either. You can see why this legislation was fought to the last ditch by large and loud segments of the oil and gas industry, in an involuntary alliance with most of the old-line consumers' organizations.

In retrospect, it's clear that the bill was drafted too fast and tried to cover too much. But the central principle was the right one — that it takes higher prices to enforce the kind of serious conservation now essential to protect the U.S. economy from further shortages and crisis. To avoid windfall profits, the prices were to be raised by taxes. To avoid enriching the U.S. Treasury, those taxes were to be rebated directly to the public. The original bill contained four separate systems of tax and rebate, all of them hideously complicated. Congress didn't like the idea. The first, the gasoline tax, sank without a sound in the House. The other three — on crude oil, on industrial use of gas and oil, and on inefficient cars — wasted slowly away in the Sen-

ate. The only survivor is a vestigial tax on automobiles with grossly poor fuel efficiency.

Congress chose to rely mainly on the instruments that it knows and likes best: regulation and tax subsidies. It voted to let the price of natural gas rise gradually toward complete decontrol in the middle or latter 1980s. That would end the absurd practice of keeping gas, the cleanest of fuels, cheaper than its competitor, oil. This reversal of the past two decades' regulatory practice was the greatest threat to final passage of the bill. But in the end Congress accepted the view that prices have to reflect scarcity, not wishful thinking.

As for oil prices, it's worth noting that Congress has not voted to keep holding them down. It merely chose not to take the initiative, itself, in raising them. Mr. Carter has promised to raise oil prices to world levels within the next two years and, under previous legislation, he has broad power to do it. Going to world level would mean a price increase of 12 cents a gallon for oil products, plus whatever OPEC chooses to add.

The benefits of this legislation will not be measured by any immediate arithmetical effects on oil imports. The achievement here is that the bill moves U.S. policy closer to the realities of a world in which oil and gas are going to be scarce. The bill advances the national commitment to conserve. For the first time, Congress has dealt with the country's three major fuels — oil, gas and coal — together, in the knowledge that the price and availability of each have impacts on the others. True, the bill is battered and deated and stripped not only of its hubcaps but also some of the parts that the designers originally considered essential. The country is in the process of changing its mind, and that is never a tidy or orderly process. The bill will be historically important, we suspect, not for any theoretical symmetry or intellectual beauty, but because it represents a turning point in that way that Americans think about fuel and energy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Sadat's Separate Peace

If there had been any doubt that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat intended to make a separate peace with Israel, it's gone.

For the time being at least, the Egyptian-pan-Arabism championed by Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, lies dead in the sand.

Egyptian and Israeli negotiators meet in Washington free of the threat that the success of their efforts in writing an Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be seriously linked to a far more difficult settlement with Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians, involving the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and Jerusalem.

Because of their adamant stand against the Camp David accords, Sadat recently wrote off Syria and the Palestinians in the negotiations, saying, "I have had enough. . . they will have to go and negotiate for themselves."

This is a development of vast, historic consequence for Israel, assuring it (as much as anything can be assured in the Middle East) of national survival for the first time since its rebirth in 1947. With its greatest enemy made a friend and its southern flank secured,

Israel cannot be driven into the sea by its remaining foes.

Israelis, of course, are wise to rein in their exuberance. A one-front peace is not a comprehensive peace. And though survival may no longer be at stake for Israel, the unappeased Arabs still have it within their power to cause her unremitted agony. Millions of Palestinian Arabs, those displaced and those ruled by Israelis, remain unappeased.

There is also a larger, more immediate danger. Most Arab rulers — and Sadat is one — rule only tentatively. Sadat appears to have the backing of his people, but the dreamed glory sought in pan-Arabism survives in Egypt. Thus his future, and his peace with Israel, are not cast in bronze.

Sadat's enemies in other Arab lands are mobilizing against him and the Camp David accords at a summit meeting called for Nov. 1 by Iraq, the most irreconcilable of Israel's foes. Seventeen Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization have agreed to attend, including Syria, which deplores Iraq barely less than Israel itself.

So, while Israel may breathe easier, it can't breathe easy, not yet.

— From the Chicago Sun-Times.

International Opinion

Nimble Footwork in Quebec

Premier Rene Levesque's nimble parliamentary footwork over the independence referendum in Quebec should't lull Canadians into thinking the Parti Quebecois is dropping its separatist platform.

It can't do that without abandoning the basic reason for its existence as a political movement and probably breaking up.

But there is hope for Canada in the evident difficulty Levesque is having in squaring his political fantasy of "sovereignty-association" with the political facts of life, both in Quebec and the rest of Canada.

An opening is beginning to appear for a positive Canadian reply to Levesque's separatism which can show Quebec that the answer to its discontent with confederation isn't simply to quit and go its own way.

Levesque's statements last week in the Quebec National Assembly were full of contradictions and doubtful assumptions. For

example, he declared that in an independent Quebec only its own legislation would apply and only its own government would have power to levy taxes. But he expected to have a common currency and "a joint central bank" with the rest of Canada.

Does he really think Canadians would ever give a separate regime in Quebec an equal voice in determining monetary policy for the whole territory?

Similarly he assumes there would be a customs union, meaning that tariff policies would be set for Quebec and Canada as a whole. But present tariffs favor Quebec manufacturing industry, particularly in textiles and clothing, at considerable expense to Canadian consumers.

Does Levesque think Canadians would be willing to go on paying this subsidy to industry in an independent Quebec?

If he does, most Quebecers are much too realistic to believe him.

— From the Toronto Star.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 20, 1903

NEW YORK — Dr. Dowie, the evangelist, is inside the walls of New York with his thousands of supporters, demanding that the city's religious community surrender. How will he be received? The nine-tenths of the population gifted with common sense will regard Dowie as part crank and part charlatan, and rightly disregard him. The new Elijah is keeping a seven-room suite at the Plaza Hotel while his flock beds wherever it can. Dowie will get his converts from the other 10 percent: those caught by every wave of excitement, those hungry for any moral beacon, however outlandish.

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1928

PITTSBURGH — Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon wants to make Washington a prettier city. "Never in the days of either the ancient or the modern world has anyone seen before a great triumphal way bordered throughout its length by gasoline stations, lodging houses and Chinese laundries," he said. Mr. Mellon announced that appropriations had already been made and that work would be pressed to make Constitution Avenue commensurate with its importance, largely through the demolition of the present structures and the erection of government buildings.



Why the GOP Backs Carter

By Norman J. Ornstein

WASHINGTON — The marriage of convenience between Jimmy Carter and the Republican Party is developing into a pattern of sorts on Capitol Hill. The result has been a collection of Carter victories in Congress that have turned out vital GOP support. It is a support based less on the appeal of the Democratic president, however, than on the broader underlying Republican interest in the strength of the presidency itself.

On most issues united minority opposition to Carter has been the rule, combined with the typical Democratic divisions on the Hill. The result has been a coalition to block presidential initiatives and to stifle presidential desires. But consider the issues where Republicans have rallied behind the president.

On the three notable Carter foreign-policy successes in Congress — arms sales to the Saudis, the Panama Canal Treaty and an end to the Turkish arms embargo — it was strong support from the GOP that provided the difference. Republicans also climbed over Democrats to heap praise on the president for handling of the Camp David summit, and the GOP has provided vital backing for the Carter position on several other recent issues of note.

Deep Divisions

On civil-service reform, for example, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee were characterized by deep divisions and frequently bitter opposition among Democrats to key elements of Carter's plan, with Republicans interceding time and again to preserve the essential elements of the Carter reorganization. That pattern subsequently was repeated on the House floor.

Similarly, the House Commerce Investigations subcommittee's recent action in citing Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano for contempt of Congress — a terrible embarrassment to the administration — was adopted by a one-vote margin in spite of strong Republican efforts to spare Califano and Carter.

Just a week ago, in Carter's most publicized domestic confrontation with Congress, Republican votes provided the margin of difference in sustaining his veto of the public works bill; indeed, as great a proportion of Republicans as of Democrats supported the Democratic president.

Tiny Minority

It is easy to understand why Republicans, in a tiny minority in both houses of Congress and without control of the White House, would provide consistent opposition to the proposals sent to a Democratic Congress by a Democratic president. But why these instances where Republicans have conspicuously stepped in to save Carter, to praise him or to spare him an embarrassing defeat that his fellow Democrats were all willing to tolerate?

The answer is seen, I think, in the issues where the GOP has thrown its support to the Democrat in the White House — and in a broader sense by a pragmatic calculation on the part of the minority party.

Foreign policy, civil-service reform, citing a Cabinet member for contempt — all are issues that touched directly on the broad question of presidential prerogatives and power. Whenever an issue has come up that reflects upon the presidency itself, the Republicans forget their knee-jerk opposition to a Democratic president and rally to sufficient numbers to protect presidential prerogatives and dignity. Democrats in Congress, on the other hand, now view these issues automatically in terms of congressional prerogatives, and so are much less reliable or consistent in support of their party colleague who now occupies the presidency.

To some extent, what we have here is a different reaction, to or learning experience from, Watergate and the turmoil of the past decade. To Republicans, Watergate (broadly defined) was not seen as a telling or generalizable example of presidential power run rampant; most were not yet upset either by a secret bombing of Cambodia that they thought a sound policy decision, or by other recent instances of abuse in the executive branch.

This is partly because Nixon was a Republican president, partly because Republicans think of the president and his cabinet as management, and they have natural and ideological sympathies with the management side. (Civil-service reform, for example, is seen as a classic labor-management issue.)

Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, reacted to the events of Watergate with the emotion of the betrayed true believer. They had been the champions of the strong presidency as their main hope in the 1950s and 1960s, when they were a distinct minority in Congress. But these days any president, Democrat or Republican, is viewed with suspicion by this group, now the majority of their party.

Beyond these party differences in reaction to the turmoil and scandal of the past few years, there is a more important reason behind GOP reinforcement of Carter's presidential prerogatives.

Over the past three decades Republicans have controlled Congress for only two years, while they have held the White House for 16 years. Republicans have not held a majority in either house of Congress since 1954, and they have little chance of gaining majority status in either the House or the Senate in the foreseeable future. But they gave up the White House, narrowly and reluctantly, only two years ago, and they have hopes of regaining it in another two.

It is clearly in the Republican interest to maintain a strong presidency. The only GOP hopes for po-

litical power in the United States lie in the White House, and over the long run a strong presidency means more Republican influence over the direction policy takes in the United States. This point was raised by conservative Republican theorist Jeffrey Hart in a National Review article several years ago, and it appears that congressional Republicans are taking his advice.

For Carter, then, it is clear that the more issues he is able to frame in terms of presidential prerogatives, the more he can count on the Republican support that is essential to his success on legislative initiatives. In so doing, however, he raises a red flag in front of his fellow Democrats, which has repercussions in other policy areas. And when the issue is a policy one, the Republicans are likely to revert to their more common stance of united opposition.

We may be headed, in the short run at least, toward two Carter presidencies, one for institutional power or issues, and one for substantive policy questions. In the former area, the president has a chance at least to forge a bipartisan majority, if not a consensus, and to have his way; in the latter he is likely to encounter unified GOP hostility and Democratic divisions, adding up to disaster. In neither case is the public particularly well served.

Norman J. Ornstein teaches political science at Catholic University in Washington. He wrote this article for the Washington Post.

Warnke Pulled, Not Pushed

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The word is around that Paul Warnke has been forced out as disarmament negotiator to smooth Senate passage of a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. In fact, Mr. Warnke was pulled, not pushed.

He is leaving the government for family reasons and because his law firm has an immediate and imperative need for his services. Clearing the record is important in part to do justice to a distinguished public servant, but even more to point up the crucial role the director of the Disarmament Agency has come to play in shaping both defense policy and U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Before going any further, I should say a personal word. I have known Warnke more than 25 years. I have admired him at all times as a person of high intellectual acumen and personal integrity.

Clarity

Unlike his detractors, who specialized in obfuscation, he can discuss the abstruse with well-nigh miraculous clarity and concision. He stood out as a Pentagon official in the Johnson years and as a disarmament negotiator precisely because he said exactly what he thought — instead of what was merely polite.

A mark of his honesty was his approach to the disarmament job. Warnke has three sons in college and a daughter in graduate school. Annual tuition costs come to more than \$25,000. As a senior partner in the small law firm headed by Clark Clifford, he was able to meet that obligation and maintain two homes.

But doing it on the \$58,000 salary of the disarmament negotiator

was something else. Moreover, Mr. Clifford is 71, and the firm, through the tragic and untimely death of Tom Finney, has lost one of the other senior partners.

So Warnke was reluctant to take on the disarmament job. He was refused offers phoned to him by President Carter. Only when Mr. Carter called him into the Oval Office for a face-to-face chat did he accept.

Even then it was understood that he would leave as soon as the treaty negotiations were over the hump. Accordingly, Warnke is one of the very few senior officials appointed by the Carter administration who did not indicate in writing that he would be available for at least four years.

Handiwork

The fruit of his work lies in the treaty that will probably be wrapped up this year at a summit meeting between Presidents Brezhnev and Carter. Everybody will then be able to make a judgment as to Warnke's handiwork. But in view of the accusations against him, it should be pointed out now that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and the joint chiefs of staff support the agreement so far.

Apart from playing the lead role in negotiating an important treaty, moreover, Warnke raised the Disarmament Agency to the point where as its director he could play a major role in two forums critical for the definition of U.S. policy. He became one of the key players in the small cluster of high officials who define U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

At all times he stressed the peculiar obligation of the Big Two to make the world a safer place by

Harry Debelius From Madrid:

The powers that be are either unwilling or unable to clip the wings of the police hawks.

MADRID — Mark Twain would have loved it. Somebody is doing something about the weather at last, and I don't mean cloud-seeders or rainmakers in feather bonnets. This time it's the hotel-keepers on Spain's appropriately named Costa del Sol. They propose to offer their customers a unique insurance umbrella: a money-back guarantee that rain will not spoil their vacations.

If the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez approves, tourists on the southern Spanish coast will be able to take out a policy, for 3.25 percent of the cost of their hotel rooms, guaranteeing them a 75 percent refund on the week's bill if it rains three days, 75 percent if it rains four days and 100 percent if it rains five days out of seven. The referee will be the official weather bureau, and any rain falling during the hours of darkness does not count, presumably on the theory that the customers lose no sunshine at night.

The longer you stay, the better the odds get. If you stay 28 days, you get a 100 percent refund if it rains on eight of those days and it does not have to rain all day when it does.

This post-Franco, pre-constitutional Spain is full of surprises, particularly for anyone who knew the Spain that went before it, some of them almost surrealistic: for instance, the applause of Madrid's first-nighters watching a new film starring Spanish sex symbol Susana Estrada.

The applause was not for her. It was for the gray-uniformed security police who rush in at the end — on the screen that is — to break up an orgy represented by a heavy mass of human flesh, with frequent cuts to Miss Estrada's somewhat pendulous breasts. The movie was so boring that the raid was a welcome finale. An overdose of celluloid sex is turning many Spanish moviegoers into jaded cynics at the age of 18. Perhaps Miss Estrada's efforts in "The Wonderful World of Sex" — with the exception of a scene with a dwarf — were just too straight. The latest batch of movies playing Madrid pays considerable attention to homosexuality and sado-masochism.

Sometimes it is the government which is caught by surprise. There have been so many promises that nudist beaches are on the way, without anything being done about it officially, that impatient sun-worshippers have taken the initiative. They were exposing so much

skin last summer, they had to buy sun-tan lotion in the large economy size.

Of course, not all the surprises are sexy. Sixty-three-year-old Spanish communist party leader Santiago Carrillo certainly is not. In the Spain's most incisive political cartoonist, Peridis, sketches the aging Eurocommunist as a Most Superior.

To read in Madrid newspapers that the head of the Spanish government considers that "The behavior of Carrillo in the democratic process has been very correct" is to be a jolt for anyone who has been back to Spain for a few years.

Nor are all the surprises amusing. The act of insubordination by hundreds of security policemen in a week in the northern city of Bilbao, where they staged a sit-in at a main police station, refused to carry out assigned tasks and grossly insulted their superior officers as the government, was not very funny.

The police were angry about the mounting toll of police victims in Basque terrorism, but they were putting the blame on the anti-fascists rather than on the separatist assassins. Basically their action amounted to a protest against the necessary restraints placed on police powers in a democracy, something which they — and some of the military establishment — find hard to understand after the "good old days" when they were a law unto themselves.

Some of the top police brass, like many of the ordinary policemen, have not got the message. For example, actor Ramon Sagarra, awaiting a military trial in Madrid on charges of disrespect to the Spanish flag, committed while he was performing in a play in Bilbao.

The powers that be are either unwilling or unable to clip the wings of the hawks. Otherwise, Mr. Sagarra would have been free long ago, especially after the hullabaloo which was raised over the court martial of another group of civil actors, "Els Joglars" of Barcelona earlier this year.

The Barcelona company is back on the stage, this time in Madrid with a new production, "M. Catalonia," which — to be perfectly honest — looks to be a turkey. Yet the "Joglars" are not free, despite their appearance. They are "open" prisoners. They are allowed to work at their profession but the must return in their cells each night after the final curtain. The "crime" was insulting the arms forces in a mime play.

In this country where the generalissimo used to be photographed as he handed over a plaque every year to the couple with the most children, it came as a surprise even to many Spaniards to learn that half of Spain's married women are on The Pill.

But the revelation by Health Minister Enrique Sanchez de Leon that the state-run Public Health Service paid for 40 percent of the oral contraceptives used last year is surely more surprising. Under Franco, the pill had been practically a bootleg item, with a growing but unpublicized clientele. Theoretically it was available by prescription only, for the treatment of menstrual disorders.

In a speech before the Cortes, or parliament, Sanchez de Leon added that his ministry is setting up 74 "Family counseling centers" to advise Spaniards about birth control.

That was altogether a bitter pill to swallow for certain members of the Cortes, who are still conditioned by the past. (The voters have given some of the late Gen. Franco's ministers equal status in the Congress of Deputies with such people as: "Mother Superior Carrillo.")

But the minister sugar-coated the announcement by assuring those congressmen that the purpose of the counseling centers is to help married persons, not (heaven forbid) the unmarried.

Such abrupt changes in Spanish society, and the tensions created by them, heighten the sense of impermanence and instability felt by many Spaniards in this period of transition from an autocratic to a democratic system.

FASHION

Italian Designers Draw Milan Crowds

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN, Oct. 19 (IHT) — Italian designers have made it to the top. And in no time. The Milan fashion scene, started in 1975 by a handful of talented designers followed by a few hundred buyers, now has a record attendance of 5,000.

Not a hotel room in town, not a taxi to be had and a panic scramble for outboard planes (even for taxis) in overcrowded showrooms, with mob scenes now the rule, photographers were hanging from the chandeliers while store presidents couldn't find chairs at many shows.

Onlookers came from all over the world — even from France. For the French, who have been slow in accepting Italian talent, are changing their minds. (For the first time, for example, Galleries Lafayette buyers came to Milan.)

By far one of the most alert of all French buyers is Nadine Samson, who, with her five stores she runs with her husband and daughter, must have the biggest private retailing operation in Paris. For her, there is no question that "the Italians are more creative than the French right now."

As a result, she has turned her Pasty shop, La Machinerie, into an all-Italian operation, and will soon open a Giorgio Armani boutique in the new Claridge shopping arcade.

Platoons

The Americans came in platoons. Buying offices such as Giorgio and Gimbél Brothers had 65 and 83 buyers respectively, their largest contingents ever. Bergdorf-Goodman, which has played the Italian theme heavily, had 18 persons; "You can't ignore those Italians' incredible and innate taste," said Bergdorf President Ira Neimark. "We come back from Italy all charged up."

Milan now even attracts buyers from stores that are priced out by Italian designs. For instance, there was a buyer from Abraham and Straus, whose average customer is unlikely to come up with the \$700-plus that an Italian outfit costs in New York. But he was there just the same.

With infectious vim, Italian designers are showing their collections with the fanfare of a Broadway musical. There are glamorous girls (often the casts are all-black) by the dozens, decors ranging from Oriental to surreal, and the latest and hottest in music. It's quite a scene.

The fashions are forceful, too — this is no time for shy, delicate. The grim military look launched last season (and now all over the stores)

is dead. It has been replaced by a sexier-than-sexy look with slim, softly wrapped dresses, held together with just a belt. Risqué décolletages plunge down to the waist, while skirts are invariably opened way up to there.

Filmy Fabrics

That is only part of a sexy story that is helped no end by filmy, filmy fabrics that give the clothes a delightful sheerness and weightlessness. Many dresses also have kerchief hems, suggesting that they have been assembled, rather than sewn — an easy, effortless feeling that is all over the Italian collections.

Other strong themes: the revival of the dress and matching jacket; canisole tops with wraparound skirts, often in double and triple chiffon layerings; jumpsuits with sexy, draped legs; black, with lots of bright blue, yellow, red and fuchsia; superlative sweaters; amusing accessories and unusually attractive swimwear.

Of all the Italian designers, Giorgio Armani is the hottest, with Gianni Versace getting right up there, too. The two rather of complement each other. Armani is a strong technician and a hard-chic purist who has been able to transcend his menswear line (still three-quarters of his business) to women's. With an annual turnover of \$28 million and such customers as John Travolta and Diane Keaton, Armani is copied all over the world.

Famous for his soft, unlined and unstructured blazer, his primary challenge these days is to make "elegant clothes, but always with a certain irony." To him, "romantic" is a four-letter word.

Extrovert

A native of Southern Italy, Versace, on the other hand, is a charming extrovert and the more versatile designer. He has the softer, more fluid — the payer — side that Armani lacks. He is also more prolific, putting out four collections.

Then there is Krizia, whose designer Mariuccia Mandelli started with knits and has come a long way. And Gianfranco Ferré has control and a superb sense of proportion; he, too, is rising fast.

So, what did all those people have to offer? Trotting out his latest, Armani did it again and again — out of chiffon, linen, poplin, georgette, you name it — but always superbly. There was only a trace of construction, around the shoulders, but the blazer otherwise fell soft and limp, over a matching dress. His newest blouse is enough



Armani's disco outfit (left) and Versace's sexy look.

to get a girl into trouble. Made of chiffon and cut away, it fastens with just a button at the neck and flaps open as the girl walks.

Armani was into prints for the first time and there again he did a wonderful, subtle and muted job working around his favorite dark colors — beige, olive, gray — with a dash of carrot and purple. His all-black chiffon disco finish, brightened up with feathery ornaments, was another knockout.

Versace's major inspiration was the Orient "seen through Western eyes." His fanning shape was the kimono, often black but not so because of all the bright blue, green, yellow or purple piping, a distinct Versace trademark. Against a Japanese umbrella decor, he also showed lion prints, Japanese scarves, obi-belts and even sticks in the girls' hair.

Versace draped his kimono shapes with low necks or brightly colored snakeskin belts. But with him, it was a case of less is better — his pared down look was his best.

In a completely different frame of mind, he also had a winner with what he called his "startlet look," playing up sweetheart necklines, dotted chignons, garlands of flowers, little hair ribbons and outrageously high heels.

Good Vibes

In a collection full of good vibes, Krizia had a good blend of strict suits with hacking jackets and a more amusing, naughty look. The pleated dresses with starched collars and cuffs had a fun, tongue-in-cheek-ingenue feeling, and was followed by the craziest, Daliesque print in town — all legs and garters in bright colors over white crepe de chine.

The beachwear market had slipped out of their hands, but the Italians may be reconquering it. They showed marvellous skin-tight

and often strapless maillots with new and unexpected tops — including bright red linen cutaways at Versace's, aggressively sexy leather blouses at Basile's and fresh white pique coats at Fendi's.

Among other memorable collections was the suede designed by Marie France Acquaviva for Mario Valentino. It was charming — softer and sexier than last time, with lingerie touches and peppy colors.

"We're tired of fashion shows," said Ottavio Missoni, who, with his wife Rosita stands behind the famous label. So, in an effort to be different, they had 40 girls displaying their latest styles at a mad cocktail party. With people pushing and shoving, they may only have demonstrated that an old-fashioned fashion show is still the best way for professionals to look at clothes.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, Oct. 19 (IHT) — The Dublin Theater Festival, now in progress, is wearing very little of the green this year. Founded in 1958, it is celebrating its 20th birthday with an outburst of cosmopolitanism.

Its 1978 menu is an international smorgasbord: French farce, Swiss mime, Brazilian monologue, wisecracking comedy from Broadway, Spanish psycho-fantasy, Swedish tragedy, the Living Theater, English street-theater and home-made Japanese Noh. Internationalism is the custom of film festivals — and to a lesser degree of drama festivals — but at the heart of an Irish theater anniversary fete it hints at a dearth of new native plays. Such is the case, judging by two meager pieces from novice Irish hands that have had their premieres here.

The renowned Abbey Theater Company is engaged in "Uncle Vanya," which has been staged by an eminent Moscovite guest, Vladimir Monakhov. Monakhov speaks no English — or Irish — and issues his commands through an interpreter. This was the successful system of the famous screen director, Josef von Sternberg, who though he spoke English was reluctant to speak to actors. His was a one-way-mirror method, for replies (if any) were ignored. Thus no time was wasted in discussions with performers who failed to "feel" their roles, disliked their costumes or wanted more close-ups.

Less Autocratic

Monakhov, less autocratic, is reported to have maintained friendly relations with his cast despite, or perhaps because of, the language barrier. The resultant "Vanya" is soft-spoken to the point of inaudibility — a quietistic version of the Chekhov play about hopeless hopes

and filled with subtle nuances, whispered exchanges and pianissimo characterizations. The familiar Stanislavski atmospheric effects have been retained: Crickets chirp, the clatter of arriving and departing carriages is heard from the wings and the scenes are bathed in mood lighting. The pathsos is caught in ghostly tableaux, but the drama and comedy of the tale are not fully realized.

Cyril Cusack's inconsolable Vanya, vigorously individualized into a tight-lipped stoic, is the strongest and most consistent performance. Clive Geraghty's Dr. Astrov, the embittered idealist taken to vodka, is acceptable, and Maire Ni Ghraimne succeeds as the love-sick Sonia, an actress-prod role. But Fedelma Cullen has been miscast as the bewitching Yelena, a D'Annunzio femme fatale here devoid of her siren glow. The best translation of the play was, the one that Rose Caylor prepared for the memorable Jed Harris production on Broadway; the present one, though not credited, is probably the fruit of the Monakhov's collaborating with his interpreter.

TV Troupe

A Parisian director, Jean Claude Amyl, has been imported to put the RTE television troupe through the dizzy paces of Feydeau's "Le Dindon," adapted as "Sauce for the Goose," at the Gaiety Theater. To achieve genuine hilarity, farce must be acted with utmost sincerity, and its participants must never betray amusement over the ridiculous situations they find themselves in. The present company indulges in much clowning, evidently finding it a great joke to be done up in the costumes of the 1920s and disguised as absurd natives of Paris. They thereby ridicule their own assignments, and the result is caricature of caricature.

American theater has had varied representation. The Living Theater presented its spectacle "Prometheus" at the Olympia Theater to mixed reaction. On entering the hall, one found the performers tied to seats and play-goers were obliged to liberate them so that the show might go on. Part One was devoted to mysterious mumbling, the players making sudden sorties from the stage into the auditorium and then returning to the stage to strip themselves bare and proclaim freedom. During the second half the spectators were urged to participate in the Russian Revolution and storm the Winter Palace. This lengthy happening seemed a relic of the 1960s, its shock values staled by time.

Neil Simon's latest play, "Chapter Two," had its European premiere at the Olympia a few nights later. An account of an author trying to adjust himself to the death of his beloved wife and abruptly entering into a second marriage, a union rocky at its start, the play was — at least in theme — more solemn than previous Simon works, though like them it was quickened with New York humor.

David Rabe's "Streamers," another import from New York, was given its Irish premiere at the Project Theater. Concerning a band of soldiers awaiting shipment to the Vietnam front, in a reassignment barracks, it reveals at the start a gift for shrewd observation and wry humor, but Rabe fumbles at the melodramatic finish, apparently uncertain as to how and when to let go. The performance, like the play, was uneven.

Another U.S. visitor has been screen comedienne Estelle Parsons. In a one-woman show, "Miss Margrida's Way," adapted from the Brazilian monologue of Roberto Athayde, she aggressively imper-

sonates a neurotic schoolmarm going mad — the audience serving as her amazed pupils. She and her vehicle have enjoyed an enormous vogue, as has the Swiss Mime Group, "Mummerschanz," which brings a new dimension to the mute art.

The new Irish plays, alas, merit little attention. Joe O'Donnell's "Bonfire" (at the Eblana Theater), has to do with a scoured marriage and the husband's yearning for his carefree bachelor youth. It is sufficiently rude-spoken to have gained notoriety in less permissive times, echoing once-forbidden words and sentiments, but its figures are mere puppets who make no call on audience sympathy.

Pascal Petrus's "Cautaplettus" (at the Peacock) is a meandering record of a day in the life of a singularly uninteresting young man of Cork, and Pat Ingoldesby's "When Am I Gettin' Me Clothes" (a lunchtime exhibit at the Peacock) is a needlessly extended music-hall skit in which the inmate of a lunatic asylum jabbars on.

A diverting feature in the current festival has been the presence of the Bath Natural Theater Company, which parades the streets and attracts attention by stopping traffic and enlisting a vast crowd of followers. Dressed in striking fiery and sporting white kid gloves, these seven engaging zanies gather at a street corner, each carrying a yellow suitcase. They ask passersby for directions to "the station," and they invade clubs, tea-shops and hotel lobbies with their showy luggage as they shout out instructions to one another and apologize loudly for their intrusions and mistakes. They have been welcome visitors in Dublin.

Publishing

Subscribing to Magazines Soviet Style

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — It's probably too late to subscribe to Foreign Literature or New World magazine for 1979, but you no doubt can get on the list for Political Self-Education or even Communist.

Such are the pickings as the average Soviet citizen tries to choose from about 175 national and republic newspapers and nearly 1,000 major magazines this fall. It is the annual ritual of signing up for next year's offerings from this country's government-controlled press.

It takes a combination of luck, patience and possibly a few connections.

Unlike in the United States, where armies of telephone solicitors push subscriptions, the government here is trying to discourage subscribers.

"Some people try to subscribe to more magazines than they can read," complained Leonid Barashnikov, head of the Ministry of Communications' department for distribution of newspapers and magazines. "They're doing it simply out of habit."

Official Reason

Officially, the government complains that a lack of paper prevents it from printing all the copies of newspapers and magazines that people want.

"Please, please," Barashnikov pleaded in an interview with the government newspaper Ivestia, "remember that you should conserve paper, because every ton of paper you save gives a chance for 400 more people to subscribe."

But some here suspect that another reason is that the government's publishing arm loses vast amounts of money. Subscription rates are low — 365 issues of the Communist newspaper Pravda, for example, cost less than \$11; a year's subscription to the popular magazine Woman Worker costs \$2.73. Advertising appears in only a few newspapers, and even then it is minimal.

Barashnikov hinted at the problem in his Ivestia interview, complaining that the cost of delivering Moscow-printed magazines to outlying cities is sometimes more than the cost of the magazine itself.

"It means they will increase the price of magazines sent to other cities," said a Muscovite used to reading between the lines of the Soviet press.

Some newspapers and magazines are readily available at most of this country's 35,000 newsstands and at the offices of Soyuzpechat, the state magazine and newspaper publishing organization. But many others

are hard or even impossible to come by without a subscription. "You can find Pravda, Ivestia and Komsomolskaya Pravda (Young Communist Truth), but when it comes to Sovetskoy Sport, maybe not — and for Nedelya (The Week) there's always a line," a Russian said. Foreign Literature is sold only by subscription.

95 Percent Subscription

Tamara Guseva, head of the Soyuzpechat subscription department, said that about 95 per cent of Soviet newspaper and magazine circulation lies in subscriptions and only 5 percent newsstand sales.

It all means that the typical Ivan Ivanovich has to take the initiative, and the time to do so is every September, October and November, when the following year's subscriptions go on sale at the various Soyuzpechat offices. He must go in and fill out an index card-sized subscription form for each publication he wants. He has to pay cash on the spot, often waits in long lines for the privilege.

Sharps and Flats

ON TOUR — B.B. King will in Munich Oct. 22 at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums at 8 p.m., and the following night in Paris at the Mogador at 7 and 10 p.m. Rory Gallagher will be in Toulouse Oct. 20, Marseille the 21st, Lyon the 22d and Paris the 23d at the Hippodrome de Paris at 7:30 p.m. Saxman Benny Waters will be in Birmingham, England, Oct. 23, and in Southampton the 25th and Basingstoke the 26th.

WARSAW — The Jazz Jamboree Oct. 25-29 will feature, among others, Dexter Gordon, Archie Shepp, The Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Big Band, Betty (Bebo) Carter, the Lubaniv Denez quartet from Bulgaria and the group Arsenal from the Soviet Union. In all, 26 groups will perform during the five-day festival.

LONDON — Oscar Peterson will be at the Royal Festival Hall for two shows on Oct. 21 at 6 and 9 p.m.; Barney Kessel, Herb Ellis and Charley Byrd at the Queen Elizabeth Hall Oct. 23; Wishbone Ash at the Hammersmith Odeon Oct. 24-25; Los Paraguayos Oct. 25 at Royal Albert Hall; Yes at the Wembley Arena Oct. 26-28; Sammy Davis Jr. and Buddy Rich and his band at the Palladium Oct. 26-Nov. 4 and Elvin Jones (replacing Joe Pass) at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks starting Oct. 23.

MUNICH — The group AC-DC

The lines are worst in early autumn, when avid readers scramble to get one of the rare subscriptions to journals like Foreign Literature (monthly circulation: 618,000), which is currently serializing the U.S. best-seller, "Ragtime."

"It's difficult to bring this all the way upstairs without an elevator," puffed a postwoman delivering the latest issue of the magazine to a fifth-floor office the other day. "But I do it because if I leave it downstairs someone will certainly steal it." Another hard-to-get publication is New World, which publishes popular Soviet and foreign short stories, novels and poems.

The most widely circulated newspaper here is Pravda, with 10.6 million copies daily. In its heyday in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the government newspaper Ivestia had a bigger circulation. But that was when it was edited by the son-in-law of the late Nikita Khrushchev, and was known as the newspaper with the "inside scoop."

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A new dimension in BMW motoring: one engine for 2 categories.

The new BMW M1 sports car. The new BMW 635CSi coupé.

Very few cars deserve the title "sports car". The new BMW M1 is one of the exceptions — it's sports car built, developed and designed for the conditions of production car racing, and it proves that fact in both its performance and the advanced technology of its engineering.

In accordance with international motor racing regulations, the M1 is equipped with a 3.5 litre power unit developing either 588 DIN kW (800 bhp) or 349 DIN kW (470 bhp) — the standard-production version develops 204 DIN kW (277 bhp).

The new BMW 635CSi coupé has been designed for another purpose. But it is still just as consistent in reaching its overall objective.

For the ambitious driver the BMW 635CSi thus represents the ideal solution between the

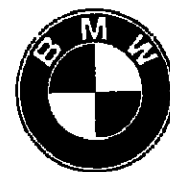
comfortable sportiness of a BMW saloon and the extreme racing standards of the BMW M1.

The 3.5 litre 160 DIN kW (218 bhp) power unit of the new BMW 635CSi has been developed out of the same basic block as the three M1 engine versions.

Thanks to a special system of improved performance, higher torque, careful chassis modifications, and aerodynamic streamlining, the new BMW 635CSi excels with driving characteristics more reminiscent of competition cars than those of standard-production automobiles.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

Index

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Note: Because the most recent dividend increase occurred in September, the annual rate (\$1.00) exceeds dividends declared during 1978.

Not Tax credit not included. 6 Consolidated.

Bundesbank Mops Up Liquidity**Banks to Hold More Reserves**

FRANKFURT, Oct. 19 (AP)—The minimum reserve requirement on foreign and domestic deposits of West German banks as of Oct. 1 will be increased 9 percent, the Bundesbank announced.

Bank president Oskar Emminger said the move would mop up some 10 billion Deutsche marks of liquidity from the economy due to its new foreign exchange market intervention in recent months.

He said the Bundesbank has absorbed some 13.5 billion DM in foreign currencies since the end of July, hoping to somewhat calm the market on foreign currency mar-

kets, but at the same time overly inflating the nation's money supply.

The Bundesbank had been prompted to take some action by its large purchases to support currencies within the joint European float, known as the "snake." Some 10 billion DM of the 13.5 billion DM intervention since the end of July was the result of supporting the guilders, Belgian franc and the Norwegian and Danish kroner. That voluminous intervention was

halted at the beginning of this week, however, when the mark was revalued 2 percent against the Belgian franc and guilder and by 4 percent against the Norwegian and Danish kroner.

Not Slow Economy

The Bundesbank had not purchased foreign currencies so heavily since October-December 1977, when it bought 11.3 billion DM in currencies. "It is definitely not going to slow down the economy," Mr. Emminger said, adding that the upward swing in the money supply has come not only from foreign exchange intervention, but also through increased domestic credit demand.

"We were completely shocked and disappointed by the minimum reserve hike," said a money market source at one of the largest banks. Operators had expected some measures to dry up liquidity, but thought it would be accomplished entirely through treasury bill sales, with perhaps a little help from a hike in the minimum reserve requirement for foreign liabilities.

"It makes no sense to increase the requirement for domestic liabilities," he said. "Why punish little banks in small villages with absolutely no foreign business because the Bundesbank has bought too much foreign currency," he said.

He said short-term notes would definitely be hurt by the move, and that the rest of the capital market "certainly won't be helped, but it is too early to judge the damage."

Caught by Surprise

Mr. Emminger said that the Bundesbank's newest treasury bill sale today brought in 1.5 billion DM. Combined with sales Oct. 12, the Bundesbank has spent over 3 billion DM in liquidity through the notes. Market sources said banks had actually bid for a much larger amount, but were turned down.

Other markets were also caught by surprise. Prices on the Frankfurt stock exchange had actually risen partly on speculation that no action would be taken on minimum reserve requirements and are expected to dip tomorrow in reaction to it.

A foreign exchange dealer said that "we had expected little and got too much." He said the dollar came under pressure late in the day completely due to the reserve hike, which will increase demand for marks and therefore place the dollar under further pressure.

The Finance Ministry greeted the news from the independent central bank with a warning: "It is hoped that the Bundesbank decision will not bring further tension to markets. The national economy and world's economic development in all cases require moderate and stable interest rates."

Mr. Emminger said after the press conference that the central bank council had carefully weighed both increased treasury bill sales and the minimum reserve requirement increase as alternatives. "For numerous technical reasons, we decided this (minimum reserve hike) was better," he said the move was in no way a "signal," and that it was just meant to take up a portion of the excess short-term liquidity.

Dollar Generally Higher; Swiss Franc Off Sharply

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—The dollar surged 2.2 percent against the Swiss franc today following the assertion by Swiss National Bank President Fritz Leutwiler that there is no limit to its intervention activity to maintain the franc parity with the Deutsche mark at 80 francs to 100 DM.

The foreign exchange market interpreted his remarks to mean that the central bank will readily sell francs and buy marks if upward



British Prime Minister James Callaghan (left) and W. German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after two days of talks on the EMS.

Bonn Sees EMS by Jan. 1 Despite U.K. Reservation

BONN, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Despite U.K. reservations, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that the European monetary system will be established on schedule Jan. 1.

Mr. Schmidt, at a news conference, said West Germany is sticking to the deadline set by the Common Market. Both he and Prime Minister James Callaghan, who has been meeting with Mr. Schmidt, tried to put the best possible face on the issues dividing them and Mr. Callaghan skirted questions on U.K. membership in the proposed EEC monetary agreement.

Britain from the first has expressed reservations about certain aspects of the agreement, principally that tying sterling to a fixed margin with stronger currencies would be deflationary unless West Germany and other strong countries agreed to transfer some of their wealth to poorer nations. The two leaders made it plain they still had not reached agreement in their two-day meeting.

Both tried to minimize the differences and dodged a question on whether their views had come any closer. Mr. Callaghan spoke of the value of such a monetary system in theory but said in practice there are great difficulties when nations with weak currencies enter a block with nations with strong ones.

"The (British) cabinet has not yet discussed the scheme in detail," he said. "The details are not available yet and no decision has been taken. When the details are available then we can take a decision."

Mr. Schmidt conceded some details still had to be worked out but when asked if the deadline would be met, said: "I am convinced it will go into effect Jan. 1."

Inflation Top Priority

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—The government's "top priority" must be to keep inflation under

pressure on the franc develops. Such an added supply of francs would tend to weaken it against all major currencies, not just the mark, dealers said.

The dollar, therefore, rose 3.25 percent to 1.5375 francs, its highest level in a week. The mark and other major European currencies also tended to edge up against the Swiss franc.

Elsewhere, the dollar finished generally little changed following a rise in the morning and a swift retreat in the afternoon, apparently prompted by heavy dollar sales by U.S. banks.

News that the Bundesbank boosted the minimum reserve requirement of banks had hardly any net effect on the dollar. It closed at 1.835 DM, up from 1.8325 yesterday.

According to one dealer, the West German measures may tighten domestic credit but EuroDM interest rates probably will not be affected, minimizing the effect on its exchange rate.

The dollar, meanwhile, firmed 1.13 to 183.25 yen and gained 1.95 percent to 4.2320 French francs. Sterling slipped 28 points to \$1.9937.

The price of gold slid after reaching a record high of \$229.25 an ounce at the London morning fixing yesterday. Bullion was fixed at \$227 this morning and \$225.65 this afternoon and finished at \$226.50.

U.S. \$40,000,000 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMMISSION (ESCOM) PRIVATELY PLACED DUE 1978/1990

UNOCCUPY AND UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED AS TO PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

In accordance with the terms of the guaranteed floating rate notes due 1978/1990 issued by Electricity Supply Commission and guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa the rate of interest for the interest period from 22nd October 1978 to 22nd April 1979 has been fixed at 12 1/4% per annum.

U.S. Says Foreigners Hold Paper But Sees Decrease In OPEC Buying

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—There apparently was no appreciable change in foreign holdings of U.S. Treasury securities in the third quarter, Treasury undersecretary Anthony Solomon said today.

He said foreign holdings of these securities rose \$15 billion in the first quarter due in large part to foreign-exchange market intervention. The stabilization of the dollar in the second quarter reversed that trend and foreign holdings fell \$5 billion, he said.

"We do not yet have a complete picture of the third quarter, but it appears that there was no appreciable change in foreign holdings of Treasury securities," he said in a speech before the Public Securities Association in Marco Island, Fla.

He said part of the decreased foreign interest in U.S. securities is the dwindling investible surplus of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He estimated the surplus for this year at half of last year's \$34 billion and said the surplus could decline by as much as another \$10 billion for next year.

Small OPEC Investment

"If our projections are in the right range, new OPEC discretionary investment in the United States—or any other market—are likely to be quite small," he said.

He also said the Treasury is concerned that futures markets in U.S. coupon securities, bonds and notes, "may do more harm than good from the standpoint of the efficient financing of the public debt." However, he said, "we have not found sufficient cause to recommend suspension of trading in existing contracts or disapproval of new contract designations."

The Treasury would certainly welcome the establishment of futures markets in coupon securities if we felt that these markets would benefit Treasury financing, he said. But he had said earlier in the speech that "we have carefully monitored developments in the bill futures market since its establishment in 1976, and we have not seen any evidence that this market has benefited the Treasury."

He added that the Treasury is more concerned with the coupon futures market than the bill market.

In another development, the Treasury said in a statement that it intends to seek rapid extension of legislation extending a waiver of countervailing duties on several products and to make the extension retroactive.

It said it expects Congress to make the extension retroactive to Jan. 3, even though legislation cannot be submitted until Jan. 15, when the next Congress convenes.

U.S. Oil Imports Off 11.8% So Far in '78

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—U.S. petroleum imports, excluding strategic reserves, during the first three quarters of the year were off 11.8 percent from a year earlier at an average 7.8 million barrels daily, the American Petroleum Institute, a trade group, reports.

However, the API said in recent months the gap between this year's level and last year's has been narrowing. In September, the average import level of 8.4 MBD was only 2-percent lower than last year's 8.6 MBD.

NYSE Prices Down; M-1 Jumps in Week

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange prices continued their steep descent through a fourth day in moderately active trading.

Analysts said a brief morning rally attempt gave way to concerns the money supply would show a big jump, raising fears of further credit tightening.

After the final bell, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's narrowly defined M-1 money supply rose \$3.8 billion in the Oct. 11

week to \$364 billion, a 9.2-percent rise in the latest statistical quarter. The broader M-2 rose \$4.7 billion to \$869.1 billion, up 10.4 percent in the latest quarter.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 13.26 points to 846.41 and declining issues led advances 1,245-to-278. Volume eased to 31.81 million shares from 32.94 million yesterday.

Ramada Inns topped the active list and ended unchanged at 10 1/2. A block of 325,000 shares moved at 10 1/2. British Petroleum, second most active, ended unchanged at 17 1/2, with a 308,000-share block trading at 17 1/2. NL Industries gained 1/4 to 21 1/4 after a block of 220,000 shares traded at 21.

Reliance Group lost 1/4 to 33 1/4. The company said it repurchased more than a million of its shares in two block trades Tuesday and Wednesday. Improved earnings for Polaroid, aided by a doubling of SX-70 film sales, still left the stock off 1/4 to 49 1/4.

Gaming shares were hard hit. Caesar's World fell 2 1/2 to 35 1/2, active Bally Manufacturing fell 2 1/4 to 40 1/4, Playboy eased 1 1/2 to 17 1/2 and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer dropped 5/8 to 37 1/2.

Union Carbide, which reported lower third-quarter net, dropped 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Sea Containers plunged 3 1/4 to 21 1/4. The company said it will receive \$7.4 million for potential losses from two customers. Seaboard World Airlines fell 2 1/4 to 12 1/2. Tiger International dropped 1 1/2 to 25 1/2.

Seaboard Coastline Industries reported sharply lower third-quarter net, dropping the stock 2 1/2 to 29. Inco fell 1 1/2 to 16 1/2. Company net fell and it halved its dividend.

White Motor lost 1 1/2 to 9 1/2 after announcement of its agreement in principle with MAN of West Germany.

Alcoa picked up 1/4 to 38 1/2 but Alcan Aluminum slipped 1/4 to 32 1/2. Both reported higher third-quarter results.

American Stock Exchange prices fell sharply in active trading. The index lost 2.42 to 153.17 and the average price per share fell 21 cents.

Meanwhile, wheat and oats closed substantially lower and corn and soybeans lower on the Chicago Board of Trade.

White Motor, MAN in Link On Big Trucks

EASTLAKE, Ohio, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—White Motor Corp. said today it has agreed in principle with Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg (MAN), of Augsburg, W. Germany for MAN to make an equity investment in White Motor and enter into a joint venture agreement involving products and technology.

The agreement, subject to a definitive accord and board approvals, calls for MAN to purchase 1.2 million authorized but unissued White Motor common shares at \$13 per share. In return, White Motor will enter into a joint venture agreement to merchandise MAN's class 6 trucks (gross vehicle weight of 19,501 to 26,000 pounds) in North America and assemble them in the U.S.

The companies said they agreed in principle that MAN will "have the opportunity to merchandise and assemble White Motor trucks outside North America using appropriate MAN components."

Tokyo Margins Raised

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—The Tokyo Stock Exchange said today it and other Japanese stock exchanges will raise margin requirements on all stocks to 60 percent from the present 50 percent following a sharp rise in the outstanding balance in margin buying.

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The Tokyo Stock Exchange said today it and other Japanese stock exchanges will raise margin requirements on all stocks to 60 percent from the present 50 percent following a sharp rise in the outstanding balance in margin buying.

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Krugerrand The cash-and-carry gold.

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Philippines Sets Sights to Market Clothes In Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—concerned by rising protectionism in the United States and Europe, Philippine garment makers are looking to develop Japan as an alternate export market in the next few years, a visiting trade official said.

Vicente Valdepenas Jr., deputy trade minister and chairman of the Philippine Garment Textile Export Board, indicated that his country's ready-made clothing sales to Japan will reach 10 million, representing 10 to 15 percent of all projected Philippine garment exports.

"This is an ambitious plan," he added, as Japan is a highly competitive market and Philippine exporters had only \$4.5 million in garment sales there last year. But Mr. Valdepenas asserted that the goal is within reach. South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, the leading regional exporters, are troubled by rising wages, he said, while the Philippines can take advantage of lower labor costs to expand its export.

Moreover, Hong Kong, Southeast Asia's biggest textile producer, is facing labor shortages. "It has an importing Filipino tailors to 1 up local jobs," the official said.

Japan Automakers Drive at Home Mart

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ)—Japanese automakers are working hard to boost domestic sales in an effort to help offset lower growth in exports.

As the nation's single largest export item last year—\$13.4 billion, accounting for 17 percent of total exports—autos play a crucial role in Japan's overall economic outlook.

For exports, the major problem is the sharp and rapid appreciation of the yen, which has risen some 25 percent against the dollar since the beginning of the year and forced automakers to raise their U.S. prices. Most Japanese small cars now cost from \$350 to \$500 more than comparable Detroit models. Toyota, Nissan and Nissan Motor have raised their U.S. prices eight times since the spring of 1977, increasing the retail tag by between \$800 and \$1,100.

Despite this, Japanese automakers have continued to increase overseas car shipments, albeit at a slower rate. During the first eight months of this year, exports soared 15.9 percent over the year-earlier period, to 3.18 million units. In August alone, however, the year-to-year growth rate was only 1.5 percent, primarily because of lower U.S. sales.

Robust Domestic Sales

According to industry analysts, Japanese automakers now are shifting their battleground to the home market, in which nearly all the auto companies are enjoying robust sales. Industry leader Toyota sold 1,083,894 units in the first nine months of this year, up 14.5 percent from a year earlier. Total industry production in 1977 was a record 8.5 million units, including minis.

Auto experts here attribute the brisk domestic sales to several factors: the pickup in replacement orders, previously delayed by the economic slump; a wide variety of model changes attracting customers with better mileage; and improved drivability and the completion of model changes related to controls on exhaust emissions.

In addition, the auto companies have launched vigorous domestic sales efforts.

Some automakers have allowed substantial price discounts. One

Toyota salesman, for example, says that each salesman at his dealership can offer discounts ranging from \$315 to \$365 a car. If the customer switches to a Toyota product from a competitor's, he says, the discounts could be much larger.

Profit Margins Eased

Some dealers are worried that such discounts will hurt their profits. One industry official suggests that some dealers try to compensate for the large discounts by making profits from the interest payments on installment plans.

Currently, buyers are charged 16.5 percent annual interest on a 24-month installment purchase plan, a rate much higher than that paid by dealers to their commercial creditors. Customers have caught on to this tactic and have begun paying cash. Until recently, only about 40 percent of auto purchases were made in cash, but analysts say the ratio has risen to about 60 percent as customers borrow from banks at low interest rates and settle deals in cash.

The intense domestic sales pitches have resulted in more car purchases and the competition is likely to intensify as the Japanese market approaches a saturation point. The Industrial Structure Council, which advises the Minister of International Trade and Industry, predicts that Japan's auto demand will grow at an annual rate of only 2.2 percent in coming years.

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Viking Resources International N.V.

N.A.V. as of 16-10-78
\$24.05 (D.Fs. 50.77)

INFORMATION:
Haven, Holding & Finance N.V.,
Havenweg 214, Amsterdam.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 19

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					
High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	100%	
Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	
(Continued from Page 5)																				
4649	25%	MuesHt1	27	23	120	30	40%	40%	40%	39%	22%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4650	12%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4651	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4652	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4653	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4654	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4655	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4656	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4657	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4658	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4659	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4660	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4661	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4662	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4663	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4664	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4665	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4666	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4667	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4668	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4669	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4670	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4671	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4672	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4673	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4674	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4675	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4676	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4677	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4678	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4679	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4680	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4681	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4682	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4683	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4684	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4685	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4686	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4687	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4688	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4689	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4690	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4691	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4692	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4693	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4694	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4695	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4696	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4697	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4698	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4699	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4700	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4701	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4702	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4703	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4704	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4705	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4706	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4707	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4708	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4709	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4710	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4711	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4712	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4713	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4714	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4715	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4716	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4717	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4718	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4719	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4720	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4721	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4722	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4723	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3	44	26	25%	25%	25%	40%	25%	InfraPw	1.60	9.4	28	39%	24%	37	30	36%
4724	14%	HumInt	5.0	1.3																

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

		Dollar	D-Mark
1	M.	9/15/16 - 10/1/16	3/2/16 - 3/5/16
2	M.	9/11/16 - 9/13/16	3/5/16 - 3/7/16
3	M.	10/3/16 - 10/5/16	3/9/16 - 3/11/16
6	M.	10/7/16 - 10/9/16	3/9/16 - 3/11/16
1	Y.	10/7/16 - 10/9/16	3/11/16 - 3/13/16
		Swiss Franc	Start
1	M.	Par - 1/8	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
2	M.	Par - 1/8	12 1/4 - 13
3	M.	1/8 - 1/4	13 1/4 - 13 1/2
6	M.	7/16 - 9/16	13 1/4 - 14 1/4
		7 1/8 - 7 3/8	13 1/4 - 13 1/2

European Gold Markets

	A.M.	P.M.	N.O.
London	227.00	225.45	-3.3
Zurich	227.875	226.125	-3.0
Paris (12.5 kilo)	228.28	226.57	-3.1

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

European Markets

Amsterdam		St Un St	
AKZO	30.90	Guinness	1.7
Albert Heijn	114.10	Hawker-Sidd	1.5
Algembank	364.50	Hudson Bay	2.2
Amrobank	73.90	Imp Chem	3.8
A'Dam Rub	68.50	Imps	3.6
Fokker	29.10	Mark&Span	3.4
Heineken	96.60	Metal Box	1.7
H.V.A.	66.00	Nichols	0.7
Hoogovens	39.20	Plessey	1.0
K.L.M.	159.00	Rand Mines	2.4
		Rank Circ	0.5

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 19, 1978				
	Sales	Close		
Amada In	655,800	10 1/2	—	
ti Per	328,500	17 1/2	—	
divMfg	318,400	40 1/2	—	
Ind	317,300	21 1/2	+	
thern Co	274,600	15 1/2	—	
Am	253,500	7 1/2	—	
est Min	234,200	26 1/2	+	
Lab	228,800	33 1/2	—	
strel wt	222,100	5	—	
Oil	220,900	24	—	

International Stock Indexes

	Yes	Prev	High
Amsterdam	94.40	94.90	100.80
Brussels	114.53	114.25	119.93
Frankfurt	164.46	163.06	164.66
London 20	495.60	494.30	535.50
London 500	249.21	249.33	265.50
Milan	76.40	75.63	82.52
Paris	124.66	123.95	127.35
Sydney	549.24	550.66	564.78
Tokyo (n)	439.69	438.38	439.69
Tokyo (n)	5,872.53	5,857.91	5,874.53
Zurich	296.20	293.20	342.00

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	328	Matsu E. Wks	64
Canon	425	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	12

Dai Nip. Print	593	Mitsui Corp.	43
Full Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	29
Full Photo	547	Mitsubishi	39
Hi/achi	228	Nippon Elec.	34
Henda Motor	468	Sharp	44
C. Itoh	232	Sony Corp.	1,59
Japan Air L.	2,936	Sumitomo Bank	28
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,140	Taisei Marine	23
Kao Soap	6,162	Takada	46
Kirin Brewery	469	Teijin	12
Komatsu	371	Tokyo Marine	50
Kubota	309	Toray	15
Matsu Ind.	751	Toyota	84

Phillips	26.20	Shell	5.7
Robeco	168.00	Thorn (A)	3.7
Rolingo	139.00	Tube Invest	3.8
Royal Dutch	128.40	Union Carb	2.9
Unilever	122.60	Vickers	1.8
Van Oorser	148.00	Wor 1 3/4	0.3

Van Ummer	148.00	Wor Larz	0.31
Ver Mach	53.30	West Deep	\$11.72
		West Drier	\$32.25
		West Hold	\$28.25
		West Min	1.71
		Woolworth	0.23
		ZCI	0.15

Arbed	2,350	Bostogi	618.00
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,570	ERBA	1,280.00
Cock Ousree	427	EroCrolane	300.00
GE-Innro-BM	6,800	Fiat	2,860.00
GB-Innro-BM	2,485	Finisder	177.00
HABBO	2,880	Generali	37,610.00
Petrofina	3,290		
Ph. Geveart	1,726		
Soc. Generale	2,025		
Solvay	2,990		
Un. Miniere	762		

Brussels		Milan	
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Harold	201,500	49%	—
Ed Not Mfg	185,700	16%	—
ew Chem	185,000	27	—

Today P
NYSE Not

	NYSE	Nasdaq
Volume (in millions)	31.81	27.8
Advanced	278	3.96
Volume Up (in millions)	1.245	24.01
Declined	375	1,899
Volume Down (in millions)	4	55
Unchanged		
Total Issues		
New 1978 highs		
New 1978 lows		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds			
Amerx 9-87	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Ashtland 7-85	94 1/2	94 1/2	
Avco 9-87	92 1/2	93 1/2	
Australia 9-81	97	98	
Australia 9-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Btklyn 9-87	92 1/2	93 1/2	
Chemical Bank 9-82	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Chrysler 7-85	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Coil Con 9-87	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Comdis 9-87	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Continental 9-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Brill Gas 9-81	92	93	
Brill Gas 9-84	92	93	
CC Barm. 9-84	92 1/2	94 1/2	
Can Natl 9-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Charm 9-84	97 1/2	98 1/2	
CityInvest 9-81	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Coast Food 7-87	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Coffman 9-81	97 1/2	98 1/2	
Cutter Ham 9-87	96	97	
EEC 9-87	92 1/2	93 1/2	
EEC 9-88	92 1/2	93 1/2	
EEC 9-89	92 1/2	93 1/2	
EEC 9-90	91 1/2	92 1/2	
EEC 9-91	91 1/2	92 1/2	
EIB 9-84	92 1/2	94 1/2	
EIB 9-86	92 1/2	94 1/2	
EIB 9-88	92 1/2	94 1/2	
EIB 9-90	92 1/2	94 1/2	
EIB 9-91	92 1/2	94 1/2	
EMI 9-84	96 1/2	97 1/2	
Enbridge 9-87	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Enbridge 9-89	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Enbridge 9-90	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Enbridge 9-91	94 1/2	95 1/2	
First Chic 7-80	92 1/2	93 1/2	
GenCorp 9-87	94 1/2	95 1/2	
GenCorp 9-88	94 1/2	95 1/2	
GenCorp 9-89	94 1/2	95 1/2	
GenCorp 9-90	94 1/2	95 1/2	
GenCorp 9-91	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Homestead 9-84	94 1/2	95 1/2	
Homestead 9-85	94 1/2	95 1/2	
IC 9-87	92 1/2	93 1/2	
IC 9-88	92 1/2	93 1/2	
IC 9-89	92 1/2	93 1/2	
IC 9-90	92 1/2	93 1/2	
IC 9-91	92 1/2	93 1/2	
Kidde W. 9-85	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-84	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-85	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-86	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-87	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-88	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-89	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-90	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-91	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-92	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-93	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-94	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-95	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-96	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-97	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-98	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-99	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-00	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-01	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-02	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-03	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-04	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-05	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-06	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-07	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-08	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-09	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-10	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-11	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-12	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-13	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-14	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-15	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-16	93 1/2	94 1/2	
Kokumake 9-17	93 1/2	94 1/2	

A.E.G.	88.10	Indesider	401.4
B.A.S.F.	143.70	LaRinas	66.3
Bayer	147.50	Montedis	239.1
Commerzbank	237.00	Olivetti	1,175.5
Gen. Com. Ind.	33.00	Pirelli	1,979.1
		Snia Visco	877.1

[illegible]

5 Yr	104.33	104.67	103.08	103.38—
5 Yr	294.51	296.00	289.36	290.15—

Standard & Poors

Composite	High 101.8	Low 99.3	Close 99.3
Airports	112.7	111.5	111.7
Utilities	51.7	51.25	51.19
Finance	112.7	111.5	111.7
Pharm.	146.7	142.2	142.7

NYSE Index			
	High	Low	Close
Composite	26.4	26.71	26.71
Utilities	61.70	60.76	60.76
Finance	64.4	63.5	63.5
Pharm.	60.85	59.3	59.3

End-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Shares	Buy	Sales
October 17	123,275	717,548	51,242
October 16	119,293	384,185	18,121
October 15	119,293	384,185	18,121
October 14	119,293	384,185	18,121
October 13	119,293	384,185	18,121

*These totals are included in the sales totals.

American Most Active			
	Sales	Close	Change
Eastman	306,400	27 1/2	+
News-Tel	143,100	15 1/4	+
October 17	103,900	15 1/4	+
October 16	79,600	15 1/4	+
October 15	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 14	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 13	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 12	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 11	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 10	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 9	69,400	15 1/4	+
October 8	69,400	15 1/4	+
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October 27	69,400	15 1/4	

6072	439% McDonald	38	7	13	415	42%
4072	19% McDonald	60	1.9	9	307	32%
3072	18% McDonald	120	4.4	6	16	27%
3072	23% McGeD	1.80	6.5	7	505	28
2644	16% McGrH	1	4.5	9	131	22%
43	27 MGH pFL20		3.3		1	36%

26%	17%	McIntyre	501		2340	22%
32%	14%	McKee	1	32 16	30	31%
22%	16%	McLeon	44	3 8 6	34	17%
13%	8%	McLout			75	100%
15%	10%	McNeil	80	6 7 7	7	12%
37%	14%	Mead	140	5 2 7	691	31%
88	44	Mea pA2.80		34	52	81%
67%	44%	Mea pB2.80		3 5	4	7%
39%	11%	Mearx	40	1 2 14	95	33%
24%	11%	Meads	40	2 4 9	185	17%
40%	16%	Meditm	48	1 14	438	36%
48%	31%	Medusa	2	4 2	8 7	24%
33%	23%	McVittie	1 16	4 1 9	110	28%
68%	24	Memoria			71139	40%

47 1/2	47 1/2	48	48 1/2	49	ONEd pf3.90
38 3/4	37 1/2	38	46	39	ONEd pf3.90
27 1/4	27 1/4	1/4	53	46	ONEd pf4.56
27 1/4	27 1/4	1/4			ONEd pf9.12
22	22 1/2	1/2	113 1/4	104	ONE pf10.48
36 1/2	36 1/2	4 1/2	114	105	ONE pf10.76

22%	22%	25%	22%	OhP	pF2.27
31%	31%	131	118	OhP	pF4.14
16%	16%	90	75%	OhP	pF14
9%	10%	18%	18	OhP	pF07.76
11%	17%	24%	18	OhKong	1.54
30%	30%	4%	18	OhKong	1.60
81%	81%	23%	23%	Ohlin	.88
79	79	62%	13%	Ohlirrk	1.20
33%	33%	36%	15%	Ormark	.88
16%	16%	23%	15%	Ornela	.84
33%	33%	16%	15	OranRk	1.44
42%	42%	10%	5%	Orange	2.20
28%	28%	23%	18%	OutMar	1.40
24%	24%	33%	17%	OutletCo	1

260	41	40%	40%	32	41	27%
220	47	47	47	+1	114	77%
2500	96%	96%	96%		37	19%
250	106	106	106	- 3/4	56	34%
2220	110	109	109	- 3/4	277%	24%
					28%	26%

21	2464	2474	1/2	
230	1217/2	1217/2	1/2	230/2
2150	1211/2	121	1/2	20
210	84	84	+1	21
8	916	1714	1616/2	17
5	43	217/2	217	1/2
10	195	2414	237/2	24
15	479	4621/2	621/2	24
7	14	301/2	301/2	1/2
7	166	1987/2	1884	19
18	18	151/2	157/2	1/2
19	87	7	67/2	67/2
8	19	202/2	202/2	21/2
7	15	282/2	277/2	1/2

ReinEl 1.5	4.3	9	46	35%	35	25%
ReinEl pf 3	3.7		2	98	98	98%
ReinGn 1.60	4.7	41133		34%	33%	33%
ReiG pf 2.20	4.4		7	51%	50%	50%
ReiG of 2.60	9.8		26	26%	26%	26%
Rein pf 2.68	10		16	26%	26%	26%

[illegible]

Schlumberger Limited

has purchased approximately 1,850,000 shares
of the common stock of

Rowan Companies, Inc.

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Schlumberger Limited.

LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.

October 18, 1978

**WE'VE JUST BROUGHT
OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST
JUST BANKS CLOSER TO YOU.**

Mellon Bank ranks fifth in trusts in the United States alone. And now we've opened a trust office in London . . . so we can be closer to your part of the world.

Richard M. Selfert
Vice President and Manager
15 Trinity Square, London, England
Telephone (01) 488-2434 Telex 88

Mellon Bank, N.A.

JPY 100.00

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Cash

May	69.50	70.00	69.45	69.55	-6.40	LIVE HOGS			
June	70.40	70.50	70.40	70.50	-6.40	36,000 lbs. cents per lb.			
July	71.50	71.75	71.15	71.35	-6.20	Oct	53.20	53.57	52
Aug	72.20	72.50	72.15	72.45	-6.25	Dec	52.30	52.85	51
Sept	72.40	72.55	72.00	72.80	-6.25	Feb	51.50	51.90	50
Oct	73.00	73.20	72.40	73.00	-6.25	Mar	47.50	48.00	47
Nov	74.10	74.15	74.10	74.30	-6.25	Apr	49.70	50.00	48
Dec	74.75	75.30	74.75	75.05	-6.25	June	48.50	49.00	47
						Aug	47.50	47.85	47
						Oct	45.90	45.95	45
						Dec	45.25	45.25	45

Est. sales: 8,400; Sales: Wed. 5,899.

Total Interest Paid: 60.19% off 144 from

May	69.50	70.00	69.45	69.55	-6.40	LIVE HOGS			
June	70.40	70.50	70.40	70.50	-6.40	36,000 lbs. cents per lb.			
July	71.50	71.75	71.15	71.35	-6.20	Oct	53.20	53.57	52
Aug	72.20	72.50	72.15	72.45	-6.25	Dec	52.30	52.85	51
Sept	72.40	72.55	72.00	72.80	-6.25	Feb	51.50	51.90	50
Oct	73.00	73.20	72.40	73.00	-6.25	Mar	47.50	48.00	47
Nov	74.10	74.15	74.10	74.30	-6.25	Apr	49.70	50.00	48
Dec	74.75	75.30	74.75	75.05	-6.25	June	48.50	49.00	47
						Aug	47.50	47.85	47
						Oct	45.90	45.95	45
						Dec	45.25	45.25	45

Est. sales: 7,890

Total Interest Paid: 60.19% off 144 from

May	69.50	70.00	69.45	69.55	-6.40	LIVE HOGS			
June	70.40	70.50	70.40	70.50	-6.40	36,000 lbs. cents per lb.			
July	71.50	71.75	71.15	71.35	-6.20	Oct	53.20	53.57	52
Aug	72.20	72.50	72.15	72.45	-6.25	Dec	52.30	52.85	51
Sept	72.40	72.55	72.00	72.80	-6.25	Feb	51.50	51.90	50
Oct	73.00	73.20	72.40	73.00	-6.25	Mar	47.50	48.00	47
Nov	74.10	74.15	74.10	74.30	-6.25	Apr	49.70	50.00	48
Dec	74.75	75.30	74.75	75.05	-6.25	June	48.50	49.00	47
						Aug	47.50	47.85	47
						Oct	45.90	45.95	45
						Dec	45.25	45.25	45

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Oct	73.00	73.20	72.40	73.00	-6.25	Mar	47.50	48.00	47
Nov	74.10	74.15	74.10	74.30	-6.25	Apr	49.70	50.00	48
Dec	74.75	75.30	74.75	75.05	-6.25	June	48.50	49.00	47
						Aug	47.50	47.85	47
						Oct	45.90	45.95	45
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Nov	74.10	74.15	74.10	74.30	-6.25	Apr	49.70	50.00	48
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May	69.50	70.00	69.45	69.55	-6.40	LIVE HOGS		
June	70.40	70.50	70.40	70.50	-6.40	36,000 lbs. cents per lb.		
July	71.50	71.75	71.15	71.35	-6.20	Oct	53.20	

May	666.00	670.10	664.00	664.30	-7.80	Total open Interest Wed. 1 Tues.
Jul	676.80	679.80	676.20	673.90	-7.90	

Est. sales: 13,000; sales Wed. 79,168						ICED BOLLERS 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.			
Total open interest Wed. 264,524, up 166 from Tues.						Oct 39.87 39.70 40.00			
						Nov 41.35 41.00 41.20			
						Dec 42.70 42.50 42.80			
						Jan 43.70 43.70 44.00			
						Total open interest Wed. 7 Tues.			
GOLD 100 Troy ounce contracts						SHELL EGGS 92,500 doz.; cents per doz.			
Oct 224.80 224.90 225.20 225.40 -3.20						Oct 53.50 53.50 54.00			
Dec 225.80 225.90 227.50 227.70 -3.20						Nov 57.00 57.50 58.00			
Feb 227.20 228.00 231.10 231.40 -3.20						Dec 61.25 61.62 62.00			
Apr 228.20 229.00 234.00 234.20 -3.20						Jan 67.45 67.55 68.00			
Jun 229.20 230.00 236.80 237.00 -3.20						Feb 64.00 64.00 64.00			
Aug 230.20 231.00 239.40 239.60 -3.20									
Oct 231.00 232.00 242.00 242.20 -3.20									
Dec 232.00 233.00 245.00 245.20 -3.20									
Feb 233.00 234.00 248.00 248.20 -3.20									
Apr 234.00 235.00 251.00 251.20 -3.20									
Jun 235.00 236.00 254.00 254.20 -3.20									
Aug 236.00 237.00 257.00 257.20 -3.20									
Est. sales: 20,000; sales Wed. 18,447						Est. sales: 25,000; sales Wed. 24,000			
Total open interest Wed. 102,674, up 1,765 from Tues.						Total open interest Wed. 7 Tues.			
CHICAGO FUTURES									
OIL 1978									
30 tray oz.; dollars per tray									
Oct 34.70 34.70 34.75									
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72,000 lbs./cents per lb.	8.75	8.75	8.41	8.65	-0.08
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.						
WHEAT						Apr					
1,000 bu. dollars per						329.80 347.50 33					
Dec	3.49	3.53 1/4	3.45 1/2	3.44 1/4	-03 1/2	341.70 346.00 34					
Mar	3.48	3.51 1/4	3.40 1/2	3.41 1/4	-03 1/2	345.20 345.50 34					
May	3.41	3.44 1/4	3.37 1/2	3.38 1/4	-03 1/2	345.00 351.00 34					
Jul	3.28	3.30 1/4	3.24 1/2	3.24	-04 1/2	Jan					
Sep	3.33	3.33 1/4	3.27 1/2	3.27 1/2	-05 1/2	346.00 350.00 34					
Dec				3.34	-05 1/2						
Total open interest: 8,775						Est. sales: 24,500					
Total open interest: 74,775, off 811 from Tues.											
CORN						SOYBEANS					
1,000 bu. dollars per						1,000 bu. dollars per					
Dec	2.27 1/2	2.29 1/4	2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2	-01 1/4	Dec	4.74	4.89 1/4	4.74	4.74 1/4	-01 1/4
Mar	2.27	2.29 1/4	2.23	2.24	-01 1/4	Mar	4.85	4.90	4.83	4.85	-01 1/4
May	2.44 1/2	2.46 1/4	2.42 1/2	2.42 1/2	-01 1/4	Jun	4.92	5.10	4.92	4.92 1/4	-02 1/4
Jul	2.67 1/2	2.69 1/4	2.67	2.67	-01 1/4	Jul	4.96	4.98	4.96	4.96	-02 1/4
Sep	2.51 1/2	2.53	2.48 1/2	2.49	-01 1/4	Sep	4.96	5.12 1/2	4.95	4.98	-01 1/4
Dec	2.57 1/2	2.58 1/4	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2	-01 1/4	Dec	4.91	5.23	4.91	4.91 1/4	-01 1/4
Total open interest: 24,330						Total open interest: 10,915					
Total open interest: 147,455, off 1, 518 from Tues.						Total open interest: 109,915, off 1, 915 from Tues.					
SOYBEAN OIL						GNMA CERTIFICATES					
100 lb. dollars per						9 1/2% - \$100.00 par, 1/2 pts. & 3/4 pts.					
Dec	32.98	34.70	32.35	32.35	-06 1/2	Oct					
Mar	34.17	34.60	33.40	33.40	-06 1/2	Nov					
Oct	34.50	34.50	34	34	-06 1/2	Dec					
Jan	34.45	35.01	34	34	-06 1/2	Jan					
Apr	34.60	35.00	34	34	-06 1/2	Feb					
Est. sales: 24,500						Mar					
Total open interest: 7,000						Apr					
Total open interest: 7,000, off 1, 000 from Tues.						May					
SOYBEAN MEAL						Jun					
100 lb. dollars per						Jul					
Dec	22.40	23.00	22	22	-06 1/2	Aug					
Mar	21.76	21.90	21.50	21.50	-06 1/2	Sep					
Jun	21.95	21.95	21.35	21.35	-06 1/2	Oct					
Oct	20.70	21.00	20.50	20.50	-06 1/2	Nov					
Jul	20.65	20.70	20.50	20.50	-06 1/2	Dec					
Sep	22.00	22.50	22	22	-06 1/2	Jan					
Est. sales: 2,100						Feb					
Total open interest: 1,000						Mar					
Total open interest: 1,000, off 1, 000 from Tues.						Apr					
GNMA CERTIFICATES						May					
9 1/2% - \$100.00 par, 1/2 pts. & 3/4 pts.						Jun					
Oct						Jul					
Nov						Aug					
Dec						Sep					
Jan						Oct					
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Est. sales: 1,100; sales Wed. 255.

Nov	6.62	6.11vs 6.63		Jun	9.07	9.08	9.08
		Sales/Wed: 40,346.				Sales: Wed:	
Total open interest Wed. 131,152, up 1,951 from Tues.				Total open interest Wed. 41,141, up 1,000 from Tues.			
SOYBEAN MEAL							
(cents; dollars per ton)							
Oct	178.20	183.00	178.00 178.20	-30	PLYWOOD \$7.622 (22¢ W)		
Nov	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-30	Nov	217.50	218.00 217.50
Dec	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00	Jan	212.00	215.00 212.00
Jan	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Feb	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Mar	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Apr	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
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Aug	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Sep	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Oct	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Nov	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Dec	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Jan	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Feb	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Mar	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Apr	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
May	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Jun	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Jul	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Aug	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Sep	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Oct	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Nov	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Dec	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Jan	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Feb	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Mar	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Apr	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
May	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Jun	182.50	187.20	181.50 182.50	-1.00			
Jul	182.50						

00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	—	00.00
—	—	—	—	—	—

SOYBEAN OIL			
cents per lb.			
Dec	25.17	26.35	25.65
Dec	25.65	26.29	25.57
Jan	25.69	26.05	25.57
Feb	25.35	25.50	25.20
Mar	25.48	25.58	25.06
Apr	24.90	25.05	24.80
May	24.90	25.05	24.80
June	24.90	25.05	24.80
July	24.90	25.05	24.80
Aug	24.90	25.05	24.80
Sept	24.90	25.05	24.80
Oct	24.90	25.05	24.80

Total open interest Wed. 53,862, up 566 from 53,296.

BUILDER			
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
FRENCH FRANC			
Dec	0.2340	0.2340	0.2340
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
YEN			
Dec	5596	5625	5480
Mar	5596	5625	5625
June	5596	5625	5625
Sept	5596	5625	5625
STERLING			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9470
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
CANADIAN DOLLAR			
Dec	0.6840	0.6840	0.6840
Mar	0.6840	0.6840	0.6840
June	0.6840	0.6840	0.6840
Sept	0.6840	0.6840	0.6840
DEUTSCHE MARK			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
RUSSIAN RUBLE			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
SWISS FRANC			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
DANISH KRONA			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
NORWEGIAN KRONE			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
FINNISH MARKKA			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
ISLANDIC KRONA			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
PORTUGUESE ESCUDO			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
SPANISH PESETA			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
GREEK DRACHMA			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
TURKISH LIRA			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
INDONESIAN RUPIAH			
Dec	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
Mar	1.9750	1.9750	1.9750
June	1.9470	1.9475	1.947
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

London Commodities

Total open interest Wed. 71,485, off 53 from Tues.		Dec. 6,547 0.5302 0.5300 Jan. 6,549 0.5319 0.5316 Feb. 6,546 0.5307 0.5305 Mar. 6,545 0.5293 0.5291	
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (All lbs.; contract per lb.)		THURSDAY New Highs and Low Prices	
Dec.	54.30 54.30 54.30 54.47 - 73	HoneyHorn	Scattys wi
Jan.	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58	Oklahoma	
Feb.	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58	NEW LOWS—	
Mar.	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58	Allwa 1.5701	Lowman 1.40
Apr.	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58	Allag pap	Ferroc
May	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58	Cofide 1.34	Scattys 1.34
June	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58	Ambocast	GAIAPac
July	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58		
Aug.	54.30 54.30 54.37 54.37 - 58		
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1,987	1,988	1,989	1,990	1,991	1,992
1,983	1,969	1,987	1,983	2,963	1,965
1,980	2,967	1,979	1,989	1,956	1,960

[illegible]

financing partners.

For syndicated loans bond issues a wholesale banking leader must.

Hoover Dam / Nevada - from WestLB's selection of wonders of the world

WestLB, as a state-backed wholesale financial institution is authorized to issue its own securities such as mortgage bonds, and other debentures. It also has substantial deposits from corporate clients and the 180 regional banks for which it acts as clearing institution.

The Bank's highly professional approach to initiate and organize international syndicates, its own vast resources, international flexibility and well balanced sources of funds make WestLB a solid wholesale banking partner for big-ticket finance.

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Headquarters: P.O. Box 1128, D-4000 Dusseldorf 1, Tel. 02 11/62 81 - Frankfurt Office: Tel. 06 11/257 91

Branches: London, Tel. 6 38 61 41, New York, Tel. 754-9600, Tokyo, Tel. 216-0581

Subsidiaries: WestLB International S.A., Luxembourg, Tel. 454 93, WestLB Asia Limited, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-259 206

Office New York, Tel. 754-9620, Rio de Janeiro, Tel. 2 24 71 62, Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, Tel. 5-228 211, Tokyo, Tel. 213-1811, Melbourne, Tel. 67 81 91

Participations: Banque Franco-Allemande S.A., Paris, Tel. 3 59 01 09, Banco de Bahia Investimentos S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Tel. 2 53 98 23

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(Continued from Page 9)				Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars				Southern California Edison							
American Can															
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976				
Revenue	1,060	942.80	910.00	Revenue	4,220	3,880	3,500	Revenue	634.90	550.80	500.00				
Profits	41.40	37.70	35.00	Profits	140.31	119.57	105.00	Profits	56.48	56.22	56.22				
Per Share	2.11	1.92	1.78	Per Share	5.01	4.27	3.80	Per Share	1.00	1.03	1.03				
9 months	2,920	2,580	2,450	9 months	1,195.70	1,085.00	980.00	9 months	1,730	1,500	1,350				
Revenue	91.00	82.70	78.00	Revenue	3.10	2.85	2.63	Revenue	129.07	158.16	158.16				
Profits	4.61	4.18	3.80	Profits	1.00	0.94	0.85	Profits	2.31	2.92	2.92				
Per Share	0.25	0.22	0.20	Per Share	0.33	0.30	0.27	Per Share	0.42	0.53	0.53				
Brunswick				General Telephone & Elect.				Southern Pacific							
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976				
Revenue	275.10	230.30	210.00	Revenue	2,150	1,920	1,730	Revenue	561.80	514.40	470.00				
Profits	11.69	5.18	4.50	Profits	169.47	143.41	125.00	Profits	15.60	24.83	24.83				
Per Share	0.57	0.26	0.21	Per Share	1.15	0.99	0.85	Per Share	0.58	0.92	0.92				
9 months	823.70	743.70	670.00	9 months	6,290	5,570	4,970	9 months	1,680	1,570	1,470				
Revenue	36.83	27.71	24.00	Revenue	479.54	411.89	350.00	Revenue	62.59	91.82	91.82				
Profits	1.84	1.40	1.20	Per Share	3.18	2.88	2.50	Profits	2.32	3.41	3.41				
Per Share	0.09	0.07	0.06	Per Share	1.55	1.35	1.15	Per Share	0.31	0.47	0.47				
Burlington Industries				Gillette				Sperry Rand							
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976				
Revenue	608.20	617.50	570.00	Revenue	426.5	409.3	389.10	Revenue	981.50	844.30	780.00				
Profits	18.70	20.70	18.00	Profits	22.80	17.80	18.30	Profits	12.30	39.90	39.90				
Per Share	0.67	0.71	0.60	Per Share	0.76	0.59	0.76	Per Share	1.48	1.45	1.45				
9 months	1,770	1,670	1,570	9 months	71.00	60.90	68.00	9 months	1,950	1,670	1,670				
Revenue	2,420	2,380	2,250	Revenue	2.36	2.02	2.00	Revenue	97.40	77.40	77.40				
Profits	70.30	89.90	85.00	Profits	0.76	0.59	0.59	Profits	2.77	2.23	2.23				
Per Share	2.50	3.18	2.90	Per Share	0.25	0.20	0.20	Per Share	0.31	0.25	0.25				
Commonwealth Edison				Ingersoll-Rand				Stauffer Chemical							
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976				
Revenue	1,850	1,570	1,400	Revenue	586.90	511.40	489.00	Revenue	270.00	263.80	263.80				
Profits	200.86	148.62	135.00	Profits	30.15	27.04	27.04	Profits	16.50	17.50	17.50				
Per Share	2.62	2.24	2.00	Per Share	1.690	1.540	1.540	Per Share	0.75	0.80	0.80				
9 months	5,250	4,500	4,100	9 months	95.36	84.61	84.61	9 months	1,078	1,078	1,078				
Revenue	1,370	1,220	1,100	Revenue	4.78	4.18	4.18	Revenue	1,360	957.60	957.60				
Profits	1,220	1,070	950.00	Profits	0.76	0.59	0.59	Profits	92.50	53.60	53.60				
Per Share	2.55	2.39	2.10	Per Share	0.25	0.20	0.20	Per Share	0.75	0.80	0.80				
Duke Power				Inland Steel				Union Carbide							
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976				
Revenue	362.80	329.90	300.00	Revenue	812.80	680.70	620.00	Revenue	1,980	1,750	1,750				
Profits	52.45	40.85	37.00	Profits	39.86	19.22	19.22	Profits	60.70	93.40	93.40				
Per Share	0.55	0.47	0.43	Per Share	1.94	0.95	0.95	Per Share	1.25	1.44	1.44				
9 months	1,040	967.00	900.00	9 months	2,410	2,010	1,810	9 months	1,720	1,520	1,520				
Revenue	1,370	1,220	1,100	Revenue	2,410	2,010	1,810	Revenue	5,780	5,320	5,320				
Profits	220.07	185.48	165.00	Profits	109.27	70.57	65.00	Profits	266.40	277.50	277.50				
Per Share	2.55	2.39	2.10	Per Share	5.33	3.49	3.49	Per Share	4.12	4.23	4.23				
Ethyl				Kraft				Reynolds Industries (R.I.)							
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976				
Revenue	359.50	335.04	300.00	Revenue	1,450	1,300	1,150	Revenue	1,150	1,020	920.00				
Profits	23.21	20.93	18.00	Profits	47.04	39.80	35.00	Profits	163.10	103.50	90.00				
Per Share	1.19	1.17	1.00	Per Share	1.68	1.42	1.25	Per Share	2.31	2.12	1.80				
9 months	1,040	967.00	900.00	9 months	1,450	1,300	1,150	9 months	4,910	4,840	4,480				
Revenue	1,370	1,220	1,100	Revenue	2,410	2,010	1,810	Revenue	3,190	2,910	2,610				
Profits	62.23	60.38	55.00	Profits	109.27	70.57	65.00	Profits	6.53	6.01	5.50				
Per Share	3.20	3.34	3.00	Per Share	5.33	3.49	3.49	Per Share	0.11	0.10	0.09				
Fruehauf				Italy's '79 Debt Bill				Polaroid							
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976	ROME, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ) — Italy is not "preoccupied" with its debt repayment schedule for 1979, because "the international market is more receptive to our credit demands." Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola said today.											
Revenue	534.20	446.00	400.00												
Profits	17.00	14.50	12.00												
Per Share	1.41	1.21	1.00												
9 months	1,620	1,320	1,100												
Revenue	55.90	41.00	34.00												
Profits	4.63	3.42	2.80												
Per Share	0.59	0.57	0.50												
GAF				He told a parliamentary committee that debt repayments next year will total \$1.3 billion, whereas reserves of convertible currencies presently exceed \$10 billion.											
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	1976												
Revenue	284.40	245.00	210.00												
Profits	8.83	7.00	6.00												
Per Share	0.59	0.57	0.50												

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss International SEMINARS MONDAYS
In the ENT Classified Section.

SALES ENGINEER
to sell small rechargeable batteries in continental Europe, operating from Düsseldorf, W-Germany, near Frankfurt.

Good engineering/technical background and sales experience desired. Fluent written and spoken English and knowledge of German are essential. Willing to relocate and undertake training (at our factory in Gießen, Hesse, F.R.G.), a unique career opportunity as part of the multinational General Electric Company of the U.S.A., and salary directly related to performance. Please send resume (in English) and photo to:

GENERAL ELECTRIC PLASTICS GmbH
BATTERY DEPARTMENT
D-60526 SIEGEN 5
4090 RUSSELSHEIM/W. GERMANY

MINERVE SEKS for AMERICAN
English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries. Knowledge of French essential. Must be able to travel. Send resume to: MINERVE SEKS, 136 Avenue de la Chapelle, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: 27-61-67.

IMPORTANT JAPANESE FINANCIAL COMPANY seeks a sales representative fluent in English and French with work permit or equivalent status, can start immediately. For interview call Paris 22-11-78.

IMPORTANT MIDDLE-EST ASSESSOR urgently seeks travel coordinator/secretary for his frequent business trips to Europe. Reply to DFI, 43, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

IMPORTED JUSTICE is a progressive book relating true story of human suffering in Israel and a witness is needed for compiling. Box 12977, Herod Tribune, Paris.

MANAGERIAL COACH for boys or girls, starting Nov. 13 through Dec. 15, 1978. Contact: DFI, 43, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

PARTS representative Minerve's degree English and French and a witness is needed for compiling. Box 12977, Herod Tribune, Paris.

PART-TIME ENGLISH TEACHER TEFL experience and work papers. Box 112, Herod Tribune, Paris.

PRIVATE SCHOOL in Frankfurt seeks English teacher for 1979. Start immediately. Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

SECRETARY job location Frankfurt/Germany. Excellent language knowledge. Must be able to work independently. Submit resume + salary requirements to Box 117, Herod Tribune, Paris.

SOUTHERN SPAIN. Gals speaking English needed for 1979. Start immediately. Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, 22, multilingual, free to travel, seeks position. Please send resume to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

BILINGUAL CHIFFRE ACCOUNTANT. 16 years accounting experience, fluent in English and French. Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT mechanic seeks position in France, Mid East, elsewhere. Excellent references. Please send resume to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

FEMALE with 4 years experience in Lad in America as newspaper and radio announcer seeks first class degree in London University. Please send resume to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

MALE 40, speaks English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Russian and Vietnamese would take any work opportunity. Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

NORTH AFRICA: administrative/operational secretarial work desired. Bilingual female with overseas work experience. Native languages: Dutch and French. Good knowledge of English. French/German. Write to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SEEK ENGLISH or American girl to care for baby & 3.5 years. Tel: Mr. Althaus, 20 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

AU PAIR IN N.Y. with family of art dealer, including girl & 10th housewife. Please send resume to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

WOMAN with 10 years experience in hotel. Write to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

WOMAN with 10 years experience in hotel. Write to: Box 1159, DFI, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 11.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
FRENCH GOVERNMENT required for girl aged 12. Ten weeks from April 1979. Comfortable country house. Please apply Mrs. Anthony Bland, Berkeley House, Upper Lambour, London, W.11.

LOOKING FOR A YOUNG FRENCH Canadian girl from 5 - 8.30 p.m. 5 days a week. POLYGRAPH test, small salary provided. The job to BE A FRIEND TO A 10 YEAR OLD CHILD. Tel: Salsbury, 501 74 Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED
ENGLISH MILITARY HELPS. Nannies, from now, NASH Agency, 7 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. Tel: 011 848.

LOOKING FOR TWO JEWEL of a domestic CSU. Paris 742 79 00.

SEIZURE-SERVICE 20 HP 1913 chassis in new condition. Working bodywork in excellent condition. To be repaired, unused in France, 2 known in the world. Many spare parts. Contact: Mr. Laferrière, 62000 St. Julien, 22 (94) 86 83 France.

1979 AMERICAN CARS - all models, all makes. Home/Sports Cars. Lowest Export Prices - Ship Worldwide. Our 1979 fleet of cars is at discount. ROYAL CAR AUCTION, INC., 2944 Dancon Ct., Westport, N.Y. 10691, USA. Tel: 011 212 967 1000.

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BRITISH MOTORS - 1979 Lincoln, chrome, many extras. Only 3000 miles. Tel: 011 212 967 1000.

BRITISH MOTORS - 1979 Lincoln, chrome, many extras. Only 3000 miles. Tel: 011 212 967 1000.

BRITISH MOTORS - 1979 Lincoln, chrome, many extras. Only 3000 miles. Tel: 011 212 967 1000.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

CHARTERS: Paris/N.Y. (Paris Fr. 1520). 1-way Fr. 854, Chicago Fr. 890. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-5

In European Cup Match

Don Kessinger

Forest Beats A.E.K. Athens

The brilliant Juanito, Carlos Santillana and Garcia crashed in Real's goals with Grasshoppers replying through Claudio Sulser.

By Thomas Boswell

NASL Players May Strike If Owners Refuse to Talk

Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1½
Chicago	1	2	.333	2
Kansas City	0	2	.000	2½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	4	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	3	1	.750	1
Golden State	1	2	.333	2½
San Diego	1	2	.333	2½

Portland	1	2	.333	2½
San Diego	1	4	.200	3½
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	3½

Wednesday's Games

Boston 116, Atlanta 99
 Washington 121, Philadelphia 111
 Houston 136, New Jersey 87

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	2	0	1	5	12	10
Winnipeg	2	1	1	5	18	15
Cincinnati	1	1	1	3	11	11
Edmonton	1	1	0	2	4	4
Birmingham	1	1	0	2	12	9
Los Angeles	1	2	0	2	10	12

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Atlanta	2	0	2	6	21	12
N.Y. Islanders	2	1	1	5	17	16
N.Y. Rangers	1	0	2	4	10	7
Philadelphia	1	1	1	3	8	7

Smash Division:						
Vancouver	2	2	1	5	27	24
St. Louis	2	2	0	4	19	24
Chicago	1	0	2	4	11	9
Colorado	0	4	0	0	7	25
WALES CONFERENCE						
Adams Division						

Toronto	3	0	1	7	19	10
Buffalo	1	2	1	3	9	9
Minnesota	1	2	0	2	11	12
Montreal	3	1	0	6	14	9
Washington	1	2	1	3	12	15
Detroit	1	2	1	3	11	13

Los Angeles	1	2	0	2	10	9
Pittsburgh	0	3	1	1	11	20
Wednesday's Games						
Detroit 3, New York Rangers 3						
New York Islanders 5, Pittsburgh 3						
Chicago 4, Washington 2						
Toronto 2, Buffalo 0						
Minnesota 2, Vancouver 2						

Transactions

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Released Willie Shelby, running back. Signed Lawrence Barnes, running back.

MONTREAL EXPOS — Announced that Charlie Fox has been relieved as general manager and assigned as director of major league scouting; appointed John McHale to take over general manager duties; named Gene Kirby administrative assistant for player relations; named Danny Mendez as McHale's assistant. Signed

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Announced the resignation of Bing Devine as executive vice president and general manager. Named John Claborn senior executive vice president and general manager.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
MONTREAL CANADIENS — Re-acquired
Rod Schutt, left wing, from the Washington Capit-
als. Traded Schutt to Pittsburgh Penguins for
future considerations.
WASHINGTON CAPITALS — Acquired

PHILADELPHIA FIREBIRDS — Named Ben Guidolin head coach.

